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U.S. Department of Agriculture

# Fruits, Trees and Flowers

~ Spring 1930 ~



*Rock garden in its first year*

SARCOXIE NURSERIES  
 PEONY FIELDS

Wild Brothers Nursery Co., Sarcoxie, Mo.

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## For Your Information

### How to Order

Just make a list of what you want, giving number, name, size and price. Tell us if your express or freight office is different from your postoffice, and whether to ship by freight, express or parcel post. If you do not give a shipping date, we ship when we think best according to season and locality. While our terms are cash we will ship C. O. D. if half the amount is sent with order, but it makes the transportation charges a little higher.

### Please Tell Us

Shall we send a similar variety we consider equal or better if any variety ordered is sold out? If you say "no substitution" on your order we refund for any we cannot supply. If you do not tell us, we use our judgment. When we substitute, the tree is labeled with the correct name of the variety sent. If we sent Black Ben Davis in place of Ben Davis, it would be labeled Black Ben Davis.

### Freight and Express Shipments

Prices herein are not prepaid unless quoted postpaid. Manufactured articles can be of uniform size and weight. Nursery stock varies, even the season when shipped sometimes making a difference. If we prepaid the larger sizes we would have to es-

timate it plenty so we wouldn't lose on it on the average, and most of the time you would be paying too much.

### Plants by Parcel Post

We have in some cases quoted an estimated additional postage for Missouri and adjoining states. It cannot always be correct. When too much is sent the balance will be refunded. For other states the postage will be a little more, depending on distance. Large trees and shrubs cannot be sent parcel post.

### What to Expect

Some plants grow large, other small. Some are bushy, others not. A Phlox is not as large as a Shasta Daisy. Different varieties of Roses vary in size. An Apple is better rooted than a Cherry. These are just examples. We try to give you good value and first class stock, but it will vary according to the habit of growth.

### Our Guarantee

We exercise care and diligence to have our varieties true to label and sell all our stock with the express guarantee that we will, on proper proof, replace any that may prove otherwise, or refund the amount paid for the same, which shall constitute the extent of our liability.



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn

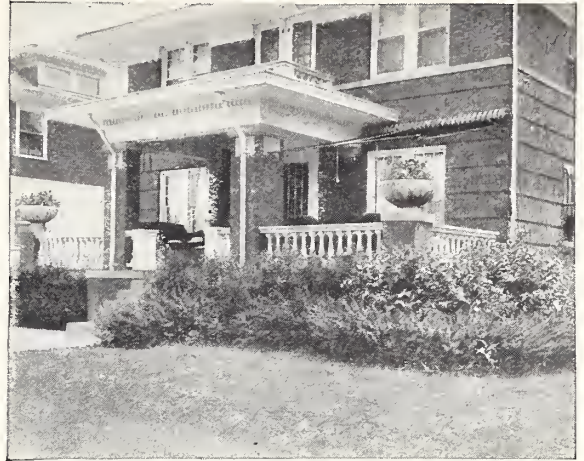
The early days of spring are brightened and made more cheerful by the great masses of golden Forsythia, the fiery Japan Quince and Spirea Thunbergi with its white flowers like a mantle of snow, before their leaves are developed. By selecting those blooming at different times, such as Lilacs, Deutzias, Spireas, Weigelas, Mock Orange, Butterfly Bush, Hydrangeas and Altheas, shrubs may be had in bloom from early spring till September, followed by hardy Chrysanthemums, the glory of autumn. Some of the berried shrubs, Barberry and Bush Honeysuckle, some shrubs with colored foliage, Golden Elder, Golden Spirea and Red Barberry, and some with colored twigs, as Siberian Dogwood, will add variety.

Shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn and dwelling an attractive, finished appearance. They appear to best advantage in groups along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the edges or corners of lawns, and near walks and drives. Individual specimens should not be too much scattered about the lawn.

*Foundation Plantings.* High foundations may have the taller growing shrubs about the base, dwarf varieties being used for low foundations. The outlines of foundation and mass plantings should as a rule be irregular, and usually two or more of a variety should be used. The figures in parenthesis, as (5 to 6 ft.), indicate the height at maturity in this section under ordinary conditions. The blooming dates named are the average for southern Missouri.

*Shrubs for Shady Situations.* Success in shade is largely a matter of good drainage, fertility and sufficient humus or vegetable matter in the soil. The statement that a shrub is suitable for partial shade assumes that reasonable attention has been given to these needs. No shrubs give satisfactory results in excessively wet, excessively dry or too poor soil.

*Pruning.* Shrubs blooming before midsummer, hence on the old wood, should be pruned after blooming or the flowers will be reduced in number. Those blooming after midsummer,



*Foundation planting of Barberry and other shrubs*

hence on new wood, should be pruned in early spring. Pruning should consist mainly in the removal of weak or old shoots to the ground, thus permitting new shoots to supply new blooming wood. Some straggly growing shrubs may need the ends of the shoots pruned to make them branch more freely.

### *Mail Sizes, postpaid*

Those quoted as "mail size postpaid," while not as heavy as the regular grades, are sturdy, well rooted young plants and should give good results. If the larger sizes are desired by parcel post, postage will be additional.

*Five or more of a kind at the 10 rate, less at each rate.*



*What a Few Shrubs Will Do*

*These two pictures show better than words can tell, the value of attractive home surroundings and what a few trees and shrubs will do. No city is really beautiful until the homes which make up the city are made attractive.*





## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued



*Althea blooms in late summer (Page 4)*

### *Almond, Double Flowering Pink*

One of the most showy shrubs of early spring with its many double pink flowers about an inch across, clustered thickly along the slender branches before the leaves are developed; (2 to 4 ft.); prune after blooming.

2 to 3 feet ----- \$0.65 each, \$6.00 per 10

### *Althea; Rose of Sharon; Hibiscus syriacus*

Stately, upright shrubs with flowers resembling single and double Hollyhocks in late summer when few other shrubs are in bloom; good for specimen plants, backgrounds, tall hedges or screens; succeed in any good soil not excessively dry; prune in spring before growth starts; (6 to 12, occasionally 15 ft.) Colors: Double White, Double Pink shaded white, Double Red, Double Violet, Single White.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
 18 to 24 inches ----- .30 each, 2.50 per 10  
 2 to 3 feet ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10  
 3 to 4 feet ----- .45 each, 4.00 per 10  
 4 to 5 feet ----- .60 each, 5.00 per 10

### *Barberry, Thunberg's or Japanese*

Of dwarf, dense, compact, spreading habit with graceful, spiny branches; small, beautiful bright green leaves, appearing very early in spring and coloring brilliantly in autumn, a mingling of bronze, orange, scarlet and crimson; berries scarlet  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, remaining well into winter. Thrives in any moderately fertile, well drained soil; endures partial shade. Excellent for foundation plantings, about doorways, walks and other nearby places, and for massing in front of taller shrubs; an excellent hedge. Grows 2 to 4 feet high but can be kept any height desired.

Mail size, postpaid -- \$0.12 each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100  
 8 to 12 in., bushy -- .15 each, 1.00 per 10, 8.00 per 100  
 12 to 18 in., bushy -- .25 each, 1.80 per 10, 12.50 per 100  
 18 to 24 in., bushy -- .30 each, 2.50 per 10, 18.00 per 100  
 24 to 30 in., bushy -- .40 each, 3.50 per 10, 30.00 per 100

### *Barberry, New Red-leaved Thunberg's*

The foliage is a rich, lustrous metallic or bronzy red throughout summer if planted in full sun; becomes green in shade. It holds its leaves later than common Thunberg's.

Mail size, postpaid -- \$0.35 each, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.25 per 10  
 8 to 12 inches ----- .35 each, 3 for 1.00, 3.00 per 10  
 12 to 15 inches ----- .50 each, 3 for 1.35, 4.00 per 10  
 18 to 24 inches ----- .75 each, 3 for 2.00, 6.50 per 10

### *Beautyberry; Callicarpa purpurea*

Graceful curving branches covered with clusters of small, violet-purple berries in fall and early winter; fruits first year; fruits better if pruned some each spring; (2 to 4 ft.)

50c each; mail size, postpaid, 35c each.

### *Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac; Buddleia*

One of the most desirable summer blooming shrubs; long, dense panicles of violet-rose or lavender flowers with orange eye, resembling Lilacs, in June and continuing till frost; fragrant; grows 4 to 7 ft. high but may be kept any desired height; succeeds with sun half the day; blooms the first summer; prune to the ground each spring.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, \$2.00 per 10  
 Strong plants, tops cut back ----- .30 each, 2.50 per 10

### *Callicarpa purpurea, see Beautyberry*

### *Cornus, see Dogwood*

### *Cotoneaster acutifolia; Peking Cotoneaster*

An upright, spreading shrub with slender branches, usually 5 to 6 ft. high; dense acute leaves, in fall dark purplish-red; small whitish-pink flowers in early summer, followed by black, ovoid fruits about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long.

18 to 24 inches ----- \$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

### *Cranberry Bush; Virburnum opulus*

Planted mainly for its bright scarlet, cranberry-like fruits, which remain well into winter when not eaten by birds. Flowers in flat-topped clusters, the center flowers which produce the berries small, with a ring of outer flowers like the individual flowers of the snowball; endures partial shade; prune after blooming; (8 to 12 ft.)

18 to 24 inches ----- \$0.65 each, \$6.00 per 10

### *Desmodium penduliflorum; Lespedeza formosa*

Very showy in late summer or early fall with its branches somewhat arched with their load of long drooping racemes of rose-purple flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long like small peas; prune to ground each spring; (3 to 4 ft.)

2-year plants ----- \$0.60 each, \$5.00 per 10



*Mock Orange blooms profusely in late spring (Page 6)*



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued

### *Deutzia gracilis*; Slender *Deutzia*

Forms a dense, bushy plant 3 ft. high with slender, often drooping branches, covered in early May with single, pure white, star-shaped flowers, almost as dainty as Lily of the Valley; will bloom with sun half the day; prune part of old wood out each spring directly after blooming.

12 to 15 inches, bushy.....\$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10  
15 to 18 inches, bushy.....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10

### *Deutzia Lemoine*

Beautiful snow-white flowers in broad or somewhat cone-shaped clusters in May. More upright and a little taller than *gracilis*, reaching about 4 ft., and flowers more tightly clustered; sun or partial shade; prune as above.

18 to 24 inches.....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10

### *Deutzia Pride of Rochester*

Covered in early spring with dainty double tassel-like flowers in clusters 4 to 6 in. long, white, outer petals tinted rose, deep green foliage. Any well-drained soil; of easy culture; vigorous, upright, 6 to 8 ft.; prune after blooming.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.15 each, \$1.40 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......25 each, 2.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Dogwood, Siberian or Coral*; *Cornus sibirica*

Fuzzy, creamy-white flowers in small, flat topped clusters in spring; intense, bright coral-red branches in winter; (6 to 10 ft.); prune each spring to reduce the height and give more young branches which are the more intense color; well drained soil; sun or partial shade.

Mail size.....\$0.25 each, \$2.30 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Dogwood, Silver Blotch*; *Cornus elegantissima*

A variety of Siberian; silvery-blotched or variegated foliage; prune each spring to make it dense and compact.

18 to 24 inches.....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10

### *Elder, Golden*

Small white flowers in large, flat clusters in midsummer; black berries; intense yellow leaves, the color well retained during summer if planted in full sun and kept growing freely; prune each spring; pinch the tips as needed to maintain a dense, compact growth and the height desired.

18 to 24 inches.....\$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

### *Forsythia*; *Golden Bell*

One of the first shrubs to let us know that spring is here, with its abundance of golden, somewhat bell-shaped flowers, swinging from the leafless branches in lots of one to three, often in March; very free from insects and diseases; the leaves remain green till late fall; prune immediately after blooming to keep the bushes compact and the height desired. Suitable for partial but not dense shade.

### *Forsythia Fortunei*

Flowers golden-yellow, often with twisted petals; upright to arching branches (8 to 10 ft.); perhaps the best *Forsythia* unless *Spectabilis* proves better.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......30 each, 2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Forsythia intermedia*; *Border Forsythia*

Flowers rich golden yellow; branches slender, erect to arching; blooms freely; grows 8 to 10 ft. high.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......30 each, 2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Forsythia intermedia spectabilis*

Said to have larger flowers of better color and to bloom more freely than the other varieties. We have not yet had opportunity to test out these claims.

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.55 each, \$5.00 per 10



*Deutzia gracilis*, almost as dainty as Lily of the Valley, in May (Page 5)

### *Forsythia suspensa*; *Weeping Forsythia*

Golden flowers; some shoots erect, attaining a height of 8 ft., others drooping, making lengths of 10 to 15 ft.; effective on banks or retaining walls where it droops naturally.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......30 each, 2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Forsythia viridissima*; *Greenstem Forsythia*

Golden yellow flowers; erect habit; green bark; dark green foliage in autumn reddish-purple.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......30 each, 2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Honeysuckle, Bush*; *Lonicera*

Extensively planted for their beauty of foliage, profusion of flowers in spring, and brilliant fruit, often even more showy than the flowers; of easy culture; as a rule need plenty of space to develop naturally; suitable for partial shade; (usually 6 to 8 feet). Prune after blooming.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches......25 each, 2.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet......35 each, 3.00 per 10  
3 to 4 feet......50 each, 4.00 per 10

### *Honeysuckle fragrantissima*; *Winter Honeysuckle*

Flowers fragrant, very early though not very showy, white to blush; scarlet berries; foliage half-evergreen but it sometimes winter injures; (6 ft.) Priced above.

### *Honeysuckle, Morrowi*; *Japan Honeysuckle*

Flowers white becoming yellow, in early spring; bright red berries; leaves gray-green; a large, round-headed shrub with spreading, willowy branches; (4-6 ft.) 18 to 24 in. only priced above.

### *Honeysuckle, Pink Bush*

Pink flowers; red berries; neat, compact bushes with attractive bright green foliage; (5 ft.) Priced above.

### *Honeysuckle, White Bush*

White flowers; abundant red berries; (6 to 8 ft.) Prune after blooming to keep size desired. Priced above.



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued

### *Hydrangea Hills of Snow; H. arborescens grandiflora*

Well named for its profusion of snow-white flowers in large, somewhat globular clusters, beginning in June. If the blooms are cut off as they turn green it blooms a long period, and is a prominent feature of any planting. If given an open situation the shoots are stronger than when grown in the shade. However, it gives good results in partial shade. By pruning nearly to the ground each spring the bushes may be kept dense and rather round, with a normal height of 3 to 5 ft. As the new shoots bear the flowers, the closer they are cut back the stronger the growth and the larger the flower heads. Give it fertile soil and plenty of water during the blooming period.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, 3 for \$0.70, \$2.00 per 10  
 1 year size ----- .25 each, 3 for .70, 2.00 per 10  
 2 year size ----- .35 each, 3 for 1.00, 3.00 per 10  
 3 year size ----- .50 each, 3 for 1.35, 4.00 per 10

### *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora; Pegee*

One of the most showy shrubs of late summer and early fall; large, compact, cone-shaped clusters of white flowers, becoming pale pink with age, finally bronze; the amount of pink varies with the season; begins blooming mid-August; (5 to 7 ft.) Pruning in early spring, removing the weak shoots and cutting back the stronger, will increase the size of the clusters; should have fertile soil, and plenty of water while blooming. Plant in sun in Missouri.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, 3 for \$0.70, \$2.25 per 10  
 12 to 18 inches ----- .30 each, 3 for .85, 2.50 per 10  
 18 to 24 inches ----- .40 each, 3 for 1.15, 3.50 per 10  
 2 to 3 feet ----- .50 each, 3 for 1.45, 4.50 per 10

### *Kerria japonica, double*

A neat, compact bush, about 4 feet high; numerous short-branched, spreading stems, an attractive bright green in winter; abundant golden-yellow, double globe-shaped flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, in early summer and at intervals till fall; fall foliage yellow; suited to partial shade; prune in early spring. 18 to 24 inches ----- \$0.40 each, \$3.50 per 10

### *Lilacs; Syringa*

The objection to the old common lilacs was that they are slow about commencing to bloom. The newer Hybrid Lilacs bloom much younger, often the year following planting if given suitable conditions, are more varied in color and more dwarf. Valuable for fragrance and freedom of bloom in early spring; well suited for distant effects, for planting in the corners or boundaries, as screens, massed in groups and for specimen plants. Will stand a little morning and evening shade but full sun with good air drainage is best. Well drained soil, not too rich, gives a short-jointed growth that produces an abundance of flower



*Bush Honeysuckle, handsome in flower, showy in fruit (Page 5)*

buds. Prune after blooming, a little each year resulting in well formed bushes and flowers well placed over the entire bush. We have an extensive assortment of varieties, and will send list on application. The following are the leaders:

*Belle de Nancy.* Double; brilliant satiny rose, white center. One of the best of the pink shades.

*Charles X.* Single; purplish-red to lilac-red; while not the largest it is one of the most reliable free bloomers.

*Ludwig Spaeth.* Single; crimson-purple, one of the darkest; large flowers; rather dwarf habit. 12-18 in. only.

*Madame Abel Chatenay.* Double; pure white; large compact trusses; somewhat dwarf habit; excellent.

*Madame Lemoine.* Another fine double white.

*Michel Buchner.* Double; pale lilac-blue; good size trusses; rather dwarf and stocky. There are no pure blue lilacs, but this is one of the bluest, and a good one.

*Persian Purple.* Fragrant, pale lilac flowers in trusses 3 to 4 inches long, soon after Common Purple; (5 ft.)

*William Robinson.* Double; violet-pink; large trusses and good flowers; rather dwarf; excellent.

### *Price of above Lilacs:*

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.30 each, \$2.50 per 10  
 12 to 18 inches ----- .50 each, 4.50 per 10  
 18 to 24 inches ----- .75 each, 7.00 per 10  
 2 to 3 feet ----- 1.00 each, 9.00 per 10

*Special Lilac Collection.* We have many Lilacs not described above. We will furnish 10 Lilacs, 10 varieties our selection, 18 to 24 inches, by express for \$7.00, or mail size, postpaid, for \$2.50.

### *Mock Orange; Philadelphus*

The name is almost a description. It will grow in sun or where there is shade part of the day and gives a profusion of creamy white four-petaled flowers in late spring or early summer. Excellent for backgrounds or screens; (5 to 6 ft., sometimes larger); prune after blooming, removing weak and old branches to the ground.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
 2 to 3 feet ----- .30 each, 2.50 per 10  
 3 to 4 feet ----- .40 each, 3.50 per 10

### *Mock Orange Virginal; Philadelphus virginialis*

The fragrant white flowers are semi-double, sometimes single, large, 1½ to 2½ in. across; blooms early and intermittently during summer; moderately tall.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, \$2.40 per 10  
 18 to 24 inches ----- .40 each, 3.50 per 10  
 2 to 3 feet ----- .60 each, 5.00 per 10



*This Hydrangea is well named Hills of Snow (Page 6)*



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued

### Privet; *Ligustrum*

While mainly used for hedges some varieties make excellent specimen shrubs and are good in shrubbery plantings. They have small white flowers like miniature lilacs in latter May but are in smaller clusters. The flowers are seldom seen on hedges on account of regular pruning.

### Privet, *Ibota*; *Ligustrum ibota*

Habit somewhat spreading with drooping branches; leaves 1 to 2 in. long, dark green, purplish in autumn; creamy white flowers; purplish-black berries, relished by the birds; (10 ft., may be kept lower.)

2 to 3 feet ----- \$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

### Privet, *Regel*; *Ligustrum Regelianum*

Branches almost horizontal, drooping at the tips, forming a rather flat-topped shrub. Leaves dark green, purplish in autumn; white flowers, blue-black berries; a good foundation plant if pruned back every two years to prevent it becoming too large and to give better foliage.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ----- .30 each, 2.50 per 10  
24 to 30 inches, heavy ----- .40 each, 3.50 per 10

Privet for Hedging; see page 14

Purple Fringe, see Smoke Tree

### Quince, Japan; *Cydonia japonica*

Beautiful in early spring, just as the leaves begin to unfold, with its five-petaled flowers 1½ in. across, a scarlet so brilliant it is also called Burning Bush; foliage shining dark green, in autumn bronzy-red; branches thorny; small plants irregular in growth, becoming better shaped with age; plant in sun; prune after blooming, (3 to 6 ft.)

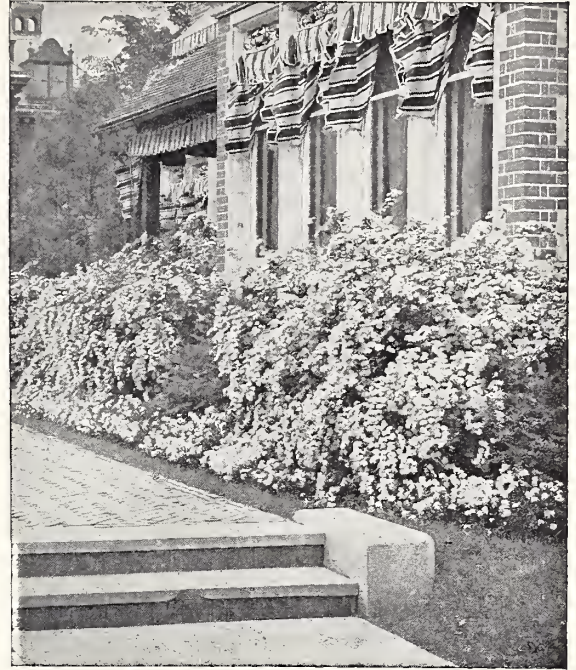
18 to 24 inches ----- \$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet ----- .50 each, 4.00 per 10  
3 to 4 feet ----- .60 each, 5.00 per 10

### *Rhodotypos kerrioides*; Jetbead

Valuable for its pretty, corrugated, light green leaves and its four-petaled white flowers, 1½ in. across in spring, followed by four shiny black seeds or jet beads; sun or partial shade; should occasionally be pruned severely to maintain compact growth; (3 to 6 ft.)

2 to 3 feet ----- \$0.50 each, \$4.50 per 10

*Rhus cotinus*, see Smoke Tree



*Spirea Van Houttei*, a fountain of white in May or June  
(Page 9)

### Rose, *Hugonis*

Before other roses hardly realize spring is here, the slender, reddish branches are thickly covered with very small, dainty leaves, a background for the single yellow roses, 2 to 2½ in. across, which bloom very early, making the bush a fountain of yellow; useful in shrubbery plantings and as specimen plants where there is room to develop naturally, and as a hedge; prune after blooming; (5 to 7 ft.)

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.35 each, \$3.25 per 10  
2-year ----- .55 each, 5.00 per 10

### Rose, *F. J. Grootendorst*

A Rugosa-Baby Rambler hybrid, heavy, wrinkled, dark green foliage; flowers fringed, bright red in clusters like ramblers; blooms all summer if pruned severely as the flowers fade; prune all old wood out each spring, (3 to 6 ft.)

2-year ----- \$0.80 each, \$7.50 per 10



Mock Orange  
(Page 6)



Forsythia  
(Page 5)



Bush Honeysuckle  
(Page 5)



Coreopsis  
(Page 20)



Butterfly Bush  
(Page 4)



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued

### Rose, *Rugosa Red*; *Rosa rugosa rubra*

One of the most ornamental shrub roses with deep green, shining, wrinkled foliage, large single purplish-red flowers, 2½ to 3 in. across, and bright red seed pods; sun or partial shade; seldom troubled by insects.

2-year ----- \$0.55 each, \$5.00 per 10

### *Sambucus*, see Elder

### Smoke Tree; *Purple Fringe*

Small greenish or yellowish flowers in spring followed by long plume-like threads becoming light purple and producing a smoky appearance; best in sun; (6 to 8 ft., occasionally to 15 ft.) 18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each.

### Snowball, Common; *Viburnum opulus sterile*

Covered in early May with clusters of white flowers forming a snowball 4 in. across; fall foliage bronzy-red; sun or partial shade; prune after blooming; (6 to 8 ft.)

2 to 3 feet ----- \$0.65 each, \$6.00 per 10

### Snowball, Japanese; *Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*

It blooms following the Common Snowball and the balls are in pairs all along the branches; fall foliage shaded with orange; requires good soil and, in southern Missouri, some shelter from the hot summer sun; (6 to 8 ft.)

3 to 4 feet ----- \$1.00 each, \$9.50 per 10

### Spirea

Their hardiness, thriftiness, profusion of bloom, graceful habit, neat foliage and general freedom from serious insects and diseases render them justly popular. The early blooming Spireas, after the bush attains good size, should have some of the old wood removed to the ground each year immediately after blooming. Prune the late blooming Spireas in early spring before growth starts. When neglected for years it may be necessary to prune almost the entire plant to the ground.



*Spirea Anthony Waterer*, a profusion of rosy-crimson flowers (Page 8)



For fragrance in early spring nothing can displace the Lilacs (Page 6)

### *Spirea Anthony Waterer*

Rosy-crimson flowers in dense flat clusters in late May and at intervals until fall if the flower heads are cut off as they fade; dwarf, compact, upright habit; excellent for foundation and border plantings and for massing in front of larger shrubs; succeed with sun half the day; prune part of the old wood out each spring; (3 ft.)

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, \$2.25 per 10  
12 to 15 inches ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10  
15 to 18 inches ----- .45 each, 4.00 per 10

### *Spirea Billardi alba* (white)

Small fuzzy white flowers in narrow, dense, upright finger-like clusters 5 to 8 in. long at the tips of the branches in early summer; upright habit; prefers moist situations; prune out some old wood in early spring; (3 to 5 ft.)

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
2 to 3 feet ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Spirea Callosa alba*

Very similar to Anthony Waterer but white flowers and more dwarf; a fine little shrub that thrives in full sun or with sun half the day; excellent for foundation plantings and wherever a dwarf summer blooming shrub is desired.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, \$2.25 per 10

### *Spirea Froebeli*; *Froebel Spirea*

Similar to Anthony Waterer but with broader, darker leaves, and a little taller, about 4 feet; autumn foliage green overlaid bronzy-red.

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.25 each, \$2.25 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Spirea Golden*; *Golden Ninebark*

Valuable for its changing foliage, golden yellow in early spring, bronze-yellow in early summer, green in latter summer, thus furnishing a variety of colors; white flowers in flat clusters, a little later than Van Houttei; spreading habit; plant in full sun; (5 to 7 ft.)

Mail size, postpaid ----- \$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ----- .30 each, 2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Spirea salicifolia*; *Willow Leaf Spirea*

Willow-like leaves; flowers light pink in oblong, dense clusters in mid-summer; upright, growing 5 ft. high; yearly pruning to keep the height to 3 to 4 ft. is desirable.

18 to 24 inches ----- \$0.30 each, \$2.50 per 10  
2 to 3 feet ----- .35 each, 3.00 per 10



## Hardy Flowering Shrubs Beautify the Lawn, continued

### *Spirea Thunbergi; Thunberg's Spirea*

Its graceful spreading and arching branches are covered with many small, pure white flowers in clusters before the leaves are developed; leaves very narrow, 1 to 1 3/4 in. long, light green, in autumn orange and scarlet. The light green, fine feathery foliage effect makes Thunbergi suitable for nearby plantings where shrubs of coarse texture would be out of place; prune after blooming; grows 3 to 5 ft. high.

Mail size, postpaid .....\$0.25 each, \$2.25 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ..... .35 each, 3.00 per 10

### *Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath*

A fountain of white in May, its arching branches covered with clusters of small flowers; the graceful drooping habit and neat, dense foliage make it attractive throughout the season; excellent for grouping, as a background for lower shrubs, a foreground for taller shrubs, a screen, or as a specimen plant; each spring after blooming prune some of the old canes to the ground; grows 6 to 7 ft. high.

Mail size, postpaid .....\$0.20 each, \$1.80 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ..... .25 each, 2.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet ..... .30 each, 2.50 per 10  
3 to 4 feet ..... .40 each, 3.50 per 10

### *Syringa, see Lilac*

Mock Orange is also sometimes called Syringa.

### *Tamarix; Tamarisk*

Grown mainly for their delicate feathery foliage, in general effect somewhat resembling Asparagus; very small pink flowers;

prune severely each year to maintain continuous supply of new wood; (8 to 15 ft.)

2 to 3 feet .....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10

### *Weigela; Diervilla*

Wide spreading bushes reaching a height of 6 to 8 ft. and covered with a profusion of trumpet shaped flowers about 1 1/4 inches long in latter May; best in groups or for filling in vacant corners where they can be given plenty of room; prefer full sun except Eva Rathke; prune after blooming.

*Weigela Amabilis.* Light pink; compact grower.

*Weigela Desboisi.* Dark rose; vigorous.

*Weigela Florabundi.* Crimson; more vigorous than Eva Rathke.

*Weigela Hendersoni.* Deep rose; vigorous grower.

*Weigela Rosea.* Rosy pink; compact grower.

### *Prices of above Weigelas*

Mail size, postpaid .....\$0.25 each, \$2.25 per 10  
18 to 24 inches ..... .30 each, 2.50 per 10

*Weigela Candida; Snow Weigela.* Beautiful pure white flowers; grows 4 to 6 feet high.

18 to 24 inches .....\$0.35 each, \$3.00 per 10

*Weigela Eva Rathke.* Brilliant carmine-red; grows about 4 feet high; prune after blooming to make it bushier; will grow in partial shade.

18 to 24 inches .....\$0.45 each, \$4.00 per 10

## The Vogue of the Outdoor Living Room Sweeps the Nation

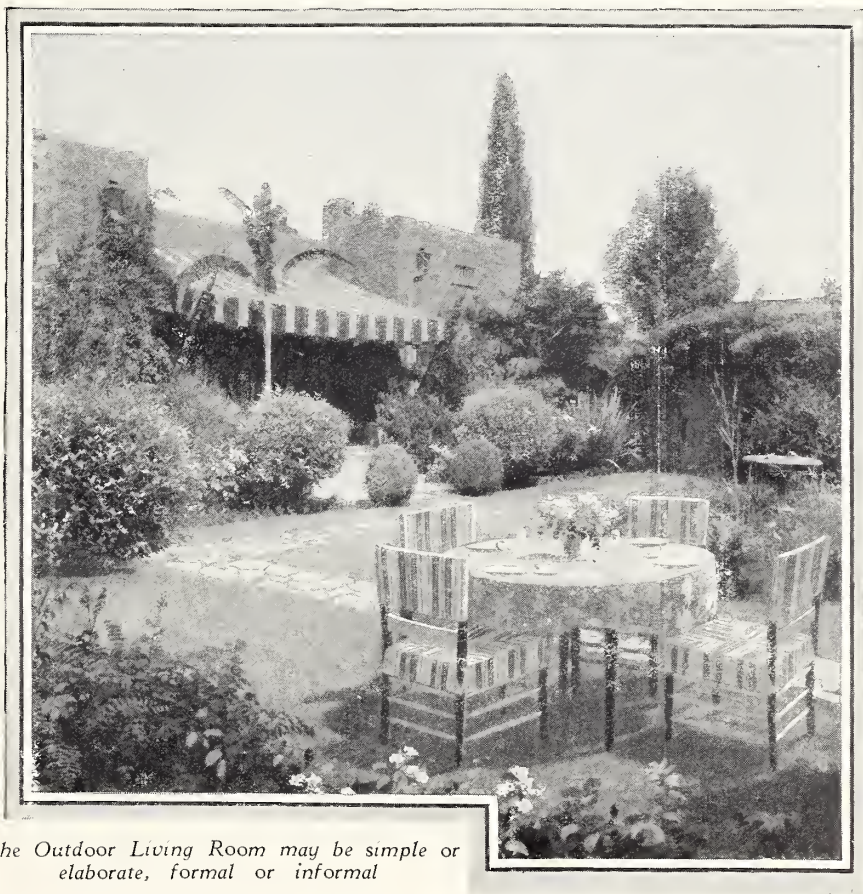
The Outdoor Living Room has arrived! Everywhere—in city, village and country—the old-fashioned "back yard" is disappearing. In its place appears a beautiful outdoor living room.

Seldom has a movement so deeply affected the happiness and welfare of all—seldom the object so easily attained. For the creation of a beautiful outdoor living room need not be difficult. It may be simple or elaborate. It may be formal or informal.

Plan it as you would a room indoors. Let grass provide a soft, velvety carpet of green—plant trees, shrubs and evergreens to give privacy and screen unsightly views—with hardy flowers add color and fragrance. Do this and you have a modern outdoor living room—a place of beauty, rest and contentment with never-ending appeal to each member of the family.

Here, in privacy, you may enjoy yourself among the trees, flowers and shrubbery. Here the children may play in safety, free from the dangers of the street. Here the men may rest and relax at the end of the day. Here meals may be served on tables or, picnic style, on the lawn. Here intimate friends may be entertained, for it is really the most private part of the home.

We have a limited number of the booklets, "How to Make an Outdoor Living Room," published by the National Home Planting Bureau at 25c each. While they last a copy will be sent for 15c in stamps.



The Outdoor Living Room may be simple or elaborate, formal or informal

## Shade Trees Beautify the Lawn

For the utmost in attractiveness there should be a broad, open space of well kept lawn. It is the base against which all else is viewed. As a background for the house nothing will take the place of trees. If planted thickly or a quick growing tree alternated with a permanent tree, remove the alternate or temporary before they become crowded. If left till crowded it takes several years for the remaining trees to again become shapely. Frame the house with trees near each end a little to the front, and groups may be used about the lawn as needed.

Trees alone, without shrubs, vines and flowers, would still leave a bare, unfinished effect. A foundation planting is needed, with corner and border plantings, irregular in outline to increase the apparent size and add interest. Evergreens add to winter beauty of the grounds.

When planting, prune out weak limbs that are not desired and shorten some of the others. The central leader is not usually pruned unless to make the head more dense. As limbs form higher up gradually remove the lower limbs to the height desired. These trees are nursery grown.

Five or more of a kind at the 10 rate.

### Birch, European White; *Betula alba*

A beautiful, graceful tree with white bark and slender branches, the ends drooping with age; leaves rather small, bright green, in autumn yellow; the bark is not a pronounced white until they reach a size of about 8 to 10 ft.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.25 each, \$12.00 per 10  
8 to 10 feet.....2.50 each, 22.50 per 10

### Catalpa, Umbrella; *Catalpa Bungei*

A straight, upright stem, with a dense, round, umbrella-like head; large heartshaped leaves; seldom blooms so has no seed pods to litter the lawn.

5 to 6 feet, 1 year heads.....\$2.00 each, 2 for \$3.50

### Elm, American White; *Ulmus americana*

A large tree with long, graceful branches; leaves dark green, in autumn pale yellow; rapid growth; easily transplanted; the well known Elm of our American forests.

6 to 8 feet.....\$0.75 each, \$7.00 per 10

### Elm, Chinese; *Ulmus pumila*

A comparatively recent introduction; a rapid grower with slender branches and leaves much smaller than those of the American Elm; especially adapted to arid regions.

Mail size, postpaid.....\$0.25 each, \$2.40 per 10  
3 to 4 feet......50 each, 4.00 per 10  
6 to 8 feet.....1.50 each, 14.00 per 10

### Gum, Sweet; *Liquidamber Styraciflua*

A picturesque, shapely tree of pyramidal habit; slender corky-ridged branches; leaves 5- to 7-lobed star shaped, bright shiny green, autumn color usually crimson.

6 to 8 feet.....\$3.00 each, \$27.50 per 10

### Maple, Soft or Silver; *Acer saccharinum*

Very rapid growth; useful for quick shade; leaves bright green, silvery beneath, pale yellow in autumn.

8 to 10 feet.....\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10

### Maple, Sugar, Rock or Hard; *Acer saccharum*

A beautiful tree; dense, symmetrical crown; leaves 3- to 5-lobed, deep green, in autumn beautiful shades of yellow, orange and scarlet; deep rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk.

1½ to 2 in. in diameter.....\$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10  
2 to 2½ in. in diameter.....4.00 each, 35.00 per 10  
2½ to 3 in. in diameter.....6.00 each, 50.00 per 10

### Poplar Carolina

A symmetrical, very rapid growing tree, used for quick shade; large, glossy leaves.

6 to 8 feet.....\$0.60 each, \$5.00 per 10  
8 to 10 feet.....1.00 each, 8.00 per 10



Lombardy Poplar, excellent as an accent tree and for screen plantings (Page 10)

### Poplar, Lombardy; *Populus nigra italica*

A tall, slender, columnar, spire-like tree of picturesque and very formal aspect; leaves dark green, triangular, on flattened stems, moving freely in the breeze; very rapid growth; useful to screen objectionable views; landscape architects are using it freely as an accent tree.

6 to 8 feet.....\$0.60 each, \$5.00 per 10  
8 to 10 feet.....1.00 each, 8.00 per 10

### Poplar, Bolle's Silver; *Populus Bolleana*

Columnar habit, very similar to Lombardy but the leaves are dark, glossy green above, downy white beneath.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0.75 each, \$7.00 per 10  
8 to 10 feet, heavy.....2.00 each, 18.00 per 10

### Poplar, Silver-leaf; *Populus alba nivea*

Leaves maple-like, dark green above, snowy beneath.

8 to 10 feet.....\$0.80 each, \$7.50 per 10

### Tulip Tree; *Liriodendron tulipifera*

A magnificent tree; very rapid growth; leaves large, 4-lobed, light bluish-green, in autumn pale yellow and orange; tulip-like flowers, greenish yellow blotched orange.

5 to 6 feet.....\$0.75 each, \$7.00 per 10  
6 to 8 feet.....1.50 each, 14.00 per 10

### Willow, Babylon Weeping; *Salix babylonica*

A large, graceful tree with long, slender, drooping branches; leaves bright green, 2 to 6 in. long, narrow, tapering to a long point; excellent for the margin of pools or streams, but does not require such a position.

4 to 6 feet.....\$0.50 each, \$4.00 per 10



## Hardy Evergreens

For producing an immediate, finished effect and an air of permanence and stability, nothing will take the place of Evergreens, beautiful winter and summer. No trees add greater dignity and distinction. Besides their value as specimens on the lawn, for screens and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering trees and shrubs of spring, the berries of autumn or the light green, silver and golden growth of some of the evergreens. Beautiful effects are secured by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage. For entrance and foundation plantings many of the lower growing varieties are ideal. Even some of those of medium height can be so used if removed to another part of the lawn before they become too large.

Our evergreens have been grown with plenty of room and are compact, well filled trees of their size and variety. They have been transplanted and root pruned, and are well rooted. They are liberally graded, and will be dug with a ball of earth wrapped in burlap, termed "balled and bur-lapped" or B. & B. They have not been grown rapidly and soft, but are firm and easily transplanted.

### Evergreens are not difficult to plant

There is an impression that evergreens are difficult to transplant successfully. That is a mistake. Handled properly, you should not have any more loss than you do with shrubs, perhaps not as much. Planting balled evergreens is like planting potted plants.

Unpack as soon as received. Avoid exposing the roots to sun and wind, because the sap is resinous and if it hardens, will not revive. Dig a hole at least three inches wider all around than the ball of earth burlapped about the roots, and just a little deeper than the ball. Set the tree in the hole, burlap and all, and as the earth is filled in tamp it firmly around the ball, to within a few inches of the top. Then untie the burlap and cut away what remains above the tamped soil. Water well, and finish filling the hole, but do not tamp after watering. Do not put any manure in the hole.

### Pruning Evergreens

To keep certain open growing Evergreens, as Irish Juniper and Chinese Arborvitae (seedling type) compact, "shearing" is necessary. However, after a plant has left the nursery shearing is not the correct term as the individual branches or tips should be cut individually with a knife or clippers to keep the plant symmetrical, not sheared with grass shears as the term would indicate. Shearing with shears leaves some tips which do not leaf out quickly and results in an unsightly appearance. This work may be done almost any time with no ill effect except in hot dry weather.

Five or more of a kind at the ten rate, less at the each rate.



Beautiful effects are produced by planting Evergreens that contrast in form and color



Evergreens, foundation planting

### Arborvitae; *Thuja*

The Arborvitae is one of the most important groups of evergreens. The branchlets are flattened and clothed with small, usually scale-like leaves which look as if they have been pressed tightly together. There are two main groups. The American or occidentalis type has the branchlets in a more or less horizontal position. The Chinese or orientalis type has the branchlets in a vertical or upright position. The name Arborvitae indicates "tree of life," from the evergreen character.

### Arborvitae, American; *Thuja occidentalis*

Bushy at the bottom and tapering to the top, forming a tree of upright, conical habit, in this section usually attaining a height of 15 to 18 ft.; foliage deep green, assuming bronze tints in winter; very hardy; fairly rapid growth; valuable for screen and group plantings; stands trimming well and can be made very dense if desired.

18 to 24 inches	-----	\$1.50 each;	\$14.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet	-----	2.00 each;	18.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet	-----	2.50 each;	22.50 per 10

### Arborvitae, American Pyramidal; *Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*

A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with deep rich green foliage; in form an almost perfect column, reaching a height of 18 to 20 ft. and usually not over 2 ft. in diameter at the base; fairly rapid growth; valuable for formal plantings, as an accent plant, for corners, in front of pillars or in the center-back-ground of group plantings. The shape is naturally pyramidal and is not artificially produced by shearing. Prune if necessary to keep from growing forked.

18 to 24 in.	\$1.50 each;	\$14.00 per 10
2 to 3 ft.	2.50 each;	18.00 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	3.50 each;	30.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Baker's Pyramidal; *Thuja orientalis Bakeri*

A pyramidal form of the Oriental or Chinese Arborvitae, maturing at about 8 feet; foliage light green; vigorous; or fairly rapid growth.

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50 each;	\$22.50 per 10
3 to 4 ft.	4.00 each;	37.50 per 10

(Arborvitae, continued page 12)

### Evergreens for the Small Place

By F. F. Rockwell. It tells the uses, characteristics and types of small or dwarf evergreens, and details of their planting, transplanting and general care. 67 illustrations, 84 pages. Postpaid, \$1.00.

## Hardy Evergreens, continued



Globe Arborvitae is naturally globular in form (Page 12)

### Arborvitae, Berckman's; Chinese Golden Dwarf;

#### *Thuja orientalis aurea nana*; *Biota aurea nana*

A perfect gem for large or small grounds; of superb shape, being somewhat ovate, and compact, dwarf habit, reaching a height of about 7 ft.; of slow growth; the new growth in spring and early summer is gold suffused with green, in winter green to bronze green; admired by all lovers of the formal in evergreens; valuable for lawn, landscape and cemetery use, and for growing in pots or tubs.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50 each; \$20.00 per 10
18 to 24 inches	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10
30 to 36 inches	6.00 each; 55.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Blue-green

A variety of Oriental Arborvitae with finely cut, somewhat needle-like bluish-green foliage, in winter plum color; probably will mature at 5 to 6 ft.; similar to Rosedale but more spreading; pruning will make it more compact.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet	2.00 each; 18.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet	3.00 each;
18 to 24 inches, trained globular	2.50 each; 22.50 per 10
24 to 30 inches, trained globular	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10
30 to 36 inches, trained globular	4.00 each; 35.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Bonita; *Thuja orientalis bonita*

Sometimes called a globe, but is more properly broadly conical with rounded top; of slow growth and compact, dwarf habit, making a neat, attractive tree about 4 ft. high of rich green color. One of the best dwarf Arborvitaes.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.50 each; \$20.00 per 10
18 to 24 inches	3.00 each; 25.00 per 10
24 to 30 inches	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Chinese Compact; *Thuja orientalis compacta*

Compact, broad, cone-shaped habit, somewhat similar to Berckman's but green foliage; grows about 5 ft. high; valuable where other forms would be too large, these are grown from cuttings so will be uniform in habit and growth.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10
18 to 24 inches	2.50 each; 22.50 per 10
24 to 30 inches	3.00 each; 25.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Chinese Seedlings; *Thuja orientalis*

Grown from seed and as a result vary in habit; as a rule, of upright growth, reaching a height of 20 to 25 feet; because of the low price and rapid growth, they are useful for background screen and windbreak plantings.

3 to 4 feet, sheared pyramidal	\$3.00 each; \$27.50 per 10
4 to 5 feet, sheared pyramidal	4.00 each; 35.00 per 10
5 to 7 feet, sheared pyramidal	5.00 each;

### Arborvitae, Globe; *Thuja occidentalis compacta*

A low, compact form of the American type, reaching a height of 3 to 3½ ft., and naturally growing in a globular form; deep green foliage; very hardy; on account of its dwarf nature is useful for low borders, for foundation and formal plantings, and for pots or tubs.

10x10 inches	\$1.00 each; \$8.50 per 10
12x12 inches	1.25 each; 10.00 per 10
15x15 inches	1.75 each; 15.00 per 10
18x18 inches	2.50 each; 20.00 per 10
24x24 inches	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10
30x30 inches	4.50 each; 40.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Goldspire; *Thuja orientalis aurea conspicua*; *Biota aurea conspicua*

A beautiful Oriental Arborvitae and one of the best of the large growing golden evergreens; of compact, erect, conical, symmetrical habit; not as compact as Berckman's but if desired can be made compact by pruning; foliage intense gold, some branches of almost solid metallic tint, others suffused with green, most intense when the growth is new but well retained into winter; rapid growth, becoming 15 to 18 ft. high.

30 to 36 inches	\$5.00 each; \$49.00 per 10
3 to 4 feet	6.00 each; 58.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Mayhew's; *Thuja orientalis Mayhewi*

Similar to Berckman's but the foliage is green, the tree is a little narrower in habit and hardly so compact.

15 to 18 inches	\$2.00 each; \$17.50 per 10
18 to 24 inches	2.50 each; 22.50 per 10
24 to 30 inches	3.00 each; 27.50 per 10
30 to 36 inches	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Rosedale; *Thuja orientalis Rosedale*

A neat, compact, upright evergreen with finely cut, somewhat needle-like foliage similar to Juniper but finer, bluish-green, in winter bronze green; grows about 4 ft. high by 20 in. broad.

18 to 24 inches	\$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10
24 to 30 inches	2.00 each; 18.00 per 10
30 to 36 inches	3.50 each; 30.00 per 10
36 to 42 inches	4.00 each; 35.00 per 10

### Arborvitae, Ware's or Siberian; *Thuja occidentalis Wareana*

A small, extremely hardy tree becoming broadly conical with age and 6 to 8 ft. high. The foliage is heavier than the common American Arborvitae, very dark green, bluish green below, the branches short and stiff with plenty of foliage at the ends;



A real Japanese garden showing use of dwarf, creeping and informal evergreens



## Hardy Evergreens, continued



Evergreens add winter beauty to the planting

grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet it endures it well; suitable for evergreen hedges and for foundation planting where a tree of fair size can be used; can be kept small for some years by pruning.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00 each; \$18.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet.....3.00 each; 27.50 per 10

Cedar, See Red Cedar

Cypress, Plume, see *Retinospora*

### Juniper; *Juniperus*

The Junipers vary greatly in size and shape from large trees to low creeping shrubs, and in color. The leaves are two kinds, one sharp pointed and awl-shaped, the other scale-like and overlapping. Some varieties have only one kind of foliage, others both. The Red Cedar and its varieties belong to the Juniper family but because more often called for as Red Cedar are listed under that name.

### Juniper, Irish; *Juniperus communis hibernica*

Its finely-cut bluish-green foliage is attractive and its form in pleasing contrast with the globe and bush evergreens; a dense slender, columnar tree with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; becomes about 8 ft. high and can be kept to a diameter of 18 to 24 in. by pruning.

18 to 24 inches.....\$2.00 each; \$18.00 per 10  
2 to 3 feet.....3.00 each; 25.00 per 10

### Juniper, Pfitzer's; *Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*

If allowed to grow naturally it assumes an attractive, low, broad, irregular form, the branches spreading horizontally and the tips drooping; by staking up one of the leaders it may be trained to somewhat pyramidal form and about 8 to 10 ft. high; foliage light olive gray; fine; thrives in almost every location.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.50 each; \$30.00 per 10  
24 to 30 inches.....4.00 each; 37.50 per 10  
30 to 36 inches.....6.00 each

### Juniper, Prostrate; *Juniperus communis depressa*; *Juniperus canadensis*

An attractive spreading Juniper with prostrate branches, the ends ascending, but rarely over 2 to 2½ ft. in height; foliage gray-green, the upper surface marked by broad white bands, silvery light green beneath; a vigorous, many stemmed tree, especially adapted for planting among rocks and on steep hillsides exposed to the full sun.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.00 each; \$28.00 per 10

### Juniper, Reeves; *Juniperus chinensis femina*; *Juniperus japonica sylvestris*

Of upright habit, irregularly conical, forming a well-filled base with a rather slender central leader as the growth advances, the slender branches drooping slightly at the tips; dense, soft, light green foliage with silvery shadings, the color well retained in winter. One of the very best Junipers.

24 to 30 inches.....\$4.50 each; \$44.00 per 10  
30 to 36 inches.....5.50 each; 53.00 per 10

### Juniper, Savin; *Juniperus Sabina*

Thickly branched, low and spreading with very dense, dark green foliage; a favorite where a tree out of the ordinary is desired; useful in the rockery, for foundation planting, and as a border for larger evergreens; the young plants are inclined to be taller than the older ones, as the weight of the longer branches pulls them down; plant in a sunny location.

15 to 18 inches.....\$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10  
24 to 30 inches.....4.00 each; 35.00 per 10

### Juniper, Spiny Greek; *Juniperus excelsa stricta*

Forms a dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp point; spiny, grayish-green, glaucous foliage; grows slowly, so may be used in plantings where a small tree is desired, and changed to another location when it finally becomes too large.

18 to 24 inches.....\$3.50 each; \$34.00 per 10



American Arborvitae is conical in habit. The American Pyramidal is narrow and almost a perfect column (Page 11)

## Hardy Evergreens, continued

### *Mahonia Aquifolium*; Oregon Hollygrape

An unusual broad-leaved evergreen; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 in. long, as shiny as if stamped out of polished metal, and spiny-toothed, reminding one of Holly but with 5 to 9 leaflets on a stem; young leaves bronzy, becoming a beautiful green, in autumn purplish, bronze and red; yellow flowers in spring, followed by clusters of blue-black berries; excellent in semi-shade, for foundation planting or in the rockery where a plant 2 to 4 ft. high can be used.

12 to 18 inches	-----	\$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10
18 to 24 inches	-----	3.00 each; 27.50 per 10
2 to 3 feet	-----	4.00 each; 37.50 per 10

### *Pine, Mugho*; *Pinus montana mughus*

A many-stemmed, low-branched, dense, dwarf tree never growing over 4 to 5 ft. high; thickly covered with heavy dark green needles in pairs; by pruning may be kept lower; fairly tolerant of shade; a good foundation evergreen and may be used in rockeries and in front of taller trees.

12 to 15 inches	-----	\$2.50 each; \$22.50 per 10
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### *Retinospora plumosa*; Plume Cypress

Foliage grayish-green, silvery beneath, very finely cut and has a feathery or plume-like appearance at certain stages of its growth; naturally pyramidal to conical in habit, reaching a height of about 12 to 15 feet. Sizes marked "conical" have by shearing been made densely conical; "spreading" have been trained for foundation planting.

15 to 18 inches, conical	-----	\$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10
18 to 24 inches, conical	-----	2.00 each; 18.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet, conical	-----	3.00 each; 27.50 per 10
15 to 18 inches, spreading	-----	2.00 each; 18.00 per 10
18 to 24 inches, spreading	-----	3.00 each; 27.50 per 10
24 to 30 inches, spreading	-----	4.00 each; 35.00 per 10

### *Retinospora plumosa aurea*; Golden Plume Cypress

A variety of the above, the new growth tipped golden.

15 to 18 inches, conical	-----	\$1.50 each; \$14.00 per 10
18 to 24 inches, conical	-----	2.00 each; 18.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet, conical	-----	3.00 each; 27.50 per 10

## Privet for Hedging

Plant 10 to 12 in. apart. Prune back to within 4 to 6 in. of the ground to make them branch low and thickly. The second spring if not sufficiently thick they may be again pruned back a little higher. After that prune to keep the hedge the height and width desired, usually about three times a year. Avoid any severe pruning after the middle of August.

### *Amoor River North Privet*; *Ligustrum amurense*

A rapid growing variety of upright habit; much hardier than California.

	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, 12 to 18 inches, 2 canes	\$0.50	\$3.50
1-year, 18 to 24 inches, 2 canes	.60	5.00
2-year, 12 to 18 inches, well branched	.80	6.00
2-year, 18 to 24 inches, well branched	1.00	8.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet, well branched	1.20	10.00



### *Retinospora squarrosa Veitchi*

A dense growth with small, soft, feathery, very dense foliage of a light silvery blue-green in billowy masses; broadly pyramidal or conical, reaching a height of 15 to 18 feet; shows its color to advantage against a background of dark green.

15 to 18 inches	-----	\$2.50 each; \$24.00 per 10
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### *Red Cedar, Cannart*; *Juniperus virginiana cannarti*

This makes a broadly pyramidal medium sized tree, reaching 15 to 20 feet, with deep rich green, heavily tufted foliage; some trees bear blue or silver berries; if untrimmed the growth is more or less open but pleasing; by pruning may, if desired, be made dense and maintained at the height desired.

30 to 36 inches	-----	\$6.00 each; \$58.00 per 10
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### *Red Cedar, Goldtip*; *Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*

In the spring the slightly drooping new growth is a rich creamy-golden color at the tips, gradually darkening to bronze and green as the season advances; of rather irregular, spreading habit when small, but has a tendency to gradually take on a broadly pyramidal habit; attains a height of 10 to 15 ft. unless kept lower by pruning.

24 to 30 inches	-----	\$5.00 each; \$48.00 per 10
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### *Red Cedar, Silver or Blue*; *Juniperus virginiana glauca*

One of the finest of the Red-Cedars. Broadly pyramidal habit; the young growth is silvery, changing to a beautiful bluish-green; growth rather rapid, with long, slender branches, producing a graceful effect; grows 15 to 20 feet high; may be kept lower and dense by pruning; fine.

24 to 30 inches	-----	\$6.00 each; \$55.00 per 10
30 to 36 inches	-----	7.00 each; 67.50 per 10

### *Spruce, Norway*; *Picea excelsa*

A handsome, picturesque tree with spreading branches, usually drooping with age; leaves needle-like, dark green  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; cones cylinder-like, 4 to 7 in. long; where native it is a tall tree of rapid growth; here it is not rapid and seldom grows over 30 to 35 ft. high.

18 to 24 inches	-----	\$2.50 each; \$24.00 per 10
2 to 3 feet	-----	3.00 each; 29.00 per 10

### *California Privet*; *Ligustrum ovalifolium*

Of upright habit with glossy dark green leaves, part of which remain on until almost Christmas.

	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, 12 to 18 inches, 2 canes	\$0.35	\$3.00
1-year, 18 to 24 inches, 2 canes	.50	4.00
2-year, 12 to 18 inches, well branched	.50	4.00
2-year, 18 to 24 inches, well branched	.60	5.00

### *Ibodium Privet*; *Ligustrum ibodium*

A hybrid of Ibota and Ovalifolium or California. Much hardier than California and valuable where that variety sometimes winter injures.

	Per 10	Per 100
1-year, 12 to 18 inches, 2 canes	\$0.50	\$3.50
1-year, 18 to 24 inches, 2 canes	.60	5.00
2-year, 12 to 18 inches, well branched	.80	6.00
2-year, 18 to 24 inches, well branched	1.00	8.00
2-year, 2 to 3 feet, well branched	1.20	10.00

### *Regel Privet*; *Ligustrum Regelianum*

More spreading in habit than any of the above; makes an excellent broad hedge. More fully described on page 7.

	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inches	\$2.50	\$22.00
24 to 30 inches, heavy	3.50	30.00

50 or more of a variety at the 100 rate, lots of 250 or over 10% discount.



## Hardy Vines, Nature's Drapery

"Plant vines first of all, and plant them plentifully around new buildings. And plant them as soon as the builders are gone, quite independent of what other work may be intended and quite independent of the garden design. Whether the place is large or small, formal or informal, matters not at all so far as this detail is concerned. The vital thing is that every building must have vines upon it to impart that sense of oneness with the earth which is the first essential."—Landscape Gardening Book.

With a lavish hand nature throws a drapery of vines over the unsightly. We can well follow her example. Perhaps there are old, unsightly trees, yet to remove them would leave a gap not readily filled. Why not cover them with *Clematis paniculata*, Bittersweet or Honeysuckle. Fences may be made beautiful screens. The bare arch, pergola or summer house is neither useful nor attractive, but vine clad it brings a tone of dignity into the garden. It is then unnecessary to have it elaborate, often simple or rustic effects are best.

When planting cut the tops back severely, particularly clinging vines such as *Euonymus radicans* and Boston and English Ivy, as it is the new growth which clings. Twining vines must have a support they can twine around. If the soil near the foundation is poor, replace with good soil.

*Parcel Post.* Add 5c each, not less than 10c for each package, for Missouri and adjoining states.

Five or more of a kind at the 10 rate.

### Bittersweet, Oriental; *Celastrus orbiculatus*

A high climbing vine; leaves 2 to 3 in. long, bright green, yellow in autumn; excellent for covering trellises, trees, rocks or low stone walls; thrives in almost any soil, in sun or partial shade; in autumn the orange-yellow capsules open, revealing the red coated seeds. 75c each.

### Boston Ivy; Japanese Ivy; *Ampelopsis Veitchii*

A graceful vine clinging closely to wood, brick or stone by means of disc bearing tendrils and covering the surface smoothly; leaves 3-lobed, bright green in early spring becoming dark green, in autumn red and orange; berries blue. 2 year, 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

### *Clematis paniculata*; Japanese Clematis

One of the most beautiful hardy vines with its thousands of deliciously fragrant pure white four-petaled starry flowers 1 to 1½ in. across, covering the upper part of the plant in latter August and September; growth rapid; quickly reaches a height of 15 to 20 ft.; excellent on porch, arbor or trellis and for covering rocks; clings by leaf-stem twining around the support; succeeds in sun or shade part of the day. 2 year, 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

### English Ivy; *Hedera helix*

A grand high climbing evergreen vine; wax-like dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, 3- to 5-lobed; clings closely to brick, stone or wood by means of rootlets; growth rapid; best in the shade and for northern exposures; splendid ground covers in shady places where grass will not grow, at the base of houses, and between foundation and path. Plants from 2½ in. pots, 15c each.



Hall Japanese Honeysuckle, excellent for covering walls



The fragrance of *Clematis paniculata* resembles English Hawthorn

### *Euonymus radicans*; Wintercreeper

A very graceful evergreen vine; small dark green, glossy wax-like leaves 1 to 1½ in. long clings by means rootlets; suitable for covering northern exposures of brick or stone, low walls, etc.; climbs to a height of 15 to 20 ft.; of very dense though not very rapid growth and covers the space smoothly. 2 year, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

### *Euonymus radicans vegetus*; Bigleaf Wintercreeper

A shrubby form of the above with larger leaves; excellent as a dwarf plant among or in front of evergreens, in the foreground of shrubbery, among rocks and as a foundation plant; if planted near a support will climb some; in autumn its red berries somewhat resemble those of the Bittersweet. 2 year, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

### Honeysuckle, Hall Japanese; *Lonicera Halliana*

Deliciously fragrant white flowers, becoming yellow, in summer and, though less profusely, at intervals till fall; a very strong growing twining vine, reaching a height of 15 ft.; excellent for the porch, as a ground cover, and for covering walls, stone fences, etc.; holds its leaves quite late. Strong 2 year, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

### Honeysuckle, Heckrotti or Everblooming

A constant blooming compact vine; flowers in clusters, deep rose outside, yellow inside; rare. 2 year, 50c each.

### Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet; *Lonicera semper-virens*

A high climbing vine bluish; green leaves; flowers trumpet shaped, scarlet outside, buff inside, 1½ to 2 in. long, in clusters at the ends of the branches, followed by red berries. 2 year, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

### Silver Lace Vine; *Polygonum Auberti*

A desirable hardy climber of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of 25 ft. and producing through summer and fall foamy sprays of white flowers. 65c each, \$6.00 per 10.

### Wisteria, Purple

A tall, stout, rapid climber with numerous hanging clusters of lavender-purple pea-shaped flowers; among the best of vines for porch, arbor or trellis; grown from cuttings; prefer deep, rich soil; unless pruned when planted may be slow in starting. 2 year, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

### Wisteria, White

A variety of the above with white flowers; grown from cuttings. 2 year old, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

## The Rose, Queen of Flowers

Anyone who has a piece of ground that will grow good garden crops, with sun half the day or more, can grow roses. The old notion that they must have full sun all day is erroneous. They are not difficult to plant successfully if you *plant firmly and prune severely*. Planting and pruning instructions sent with each order.

*The Everblooming roses*, which are mostly Teas and Hybrid Teas, are everywhere prized for their superb form, delightful fragrance, beautiful colors, and blooms throughout summer. Plant 15 to 18 in. apart.

*The Hybrid Perpetuals* in color and fragrance have no rival. They are hardy, easily grown, and soon become large, vigorous bushes. They bloom profusely in June, and while not constant bloomers as the everblooming class, if cut back immediately after their June bloom will often give a light fall crop. Plant 18 to 24 in. apart.

*These Climbing roses* are hardy (except some in the North), vigorous, valuable for archways and porches, make the prettiest fences imaginable and a screen for unsightly views. The Perkins Roses may be used for ground covers.

### Budded and Own-root Roses

We prefer budded plants of most everblooming roses and some hybrid perpetuals and climbers. They are more vigorous and produce more, better and larger flowers. The only disadvantage, which we think is more than offset by the advantages, is that budded roses occasionally sprout from the root. Such sprouts, which should be removed, have a different appearance



*Everblooming Roses, prized for their superb flowers*

with usually 7 to 9 leaflets to the stem, while most hybrid perpetuals and everblooming roses (except some yellow varieties) have 3 to 5, usually 5.

*Any 5 or more at the 10 rate. If by parcel post add 10c for one, 5c for each additional plant.*

## Everblooming or Monthly Roses

*Strong budded 2 year field-grown plants, 80c each, \$7.50 per 10.*

### Columbia

Rich rose-pink; of good substance and good keeping qualities; long strong stems; handsome, large, firm buds opening into somewhat flat blooms; fragrant; vigorous; blooms freely, especially as the weather becomes cooler.

### Duchess of Wellington

Long, pointed, rich yellow buds, opening slowly and becoming lemon yellow; fragrant; blooms freely; fine in the half open bud.

### Etoile de France

Clear velvety red-crimson; shapely buds; large flowers with plenty of petals; fragrant; blooms freely, giving better results in warm weather than most red roses.

### F. J. Grootendorst

A Rugosa-Baby Rambler hybrid; heavy wrinkled foliage; bright red fringed flowers in clusters like ramblers; grows 3 to 4 ft. high; prune each spring, leaving only last year's wood; prune after blooming; hardy.

### Gruss an Teplitz

Rich, velvety, bright fiery crimson; cup-shaped, semi-double flowers in clusters. It has hardly the size and shape for a cut flower rose but blooms so freely it is a blaze of color throughout the season and a fine outdoor rose; plant toward the back of the rose garden.

### Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

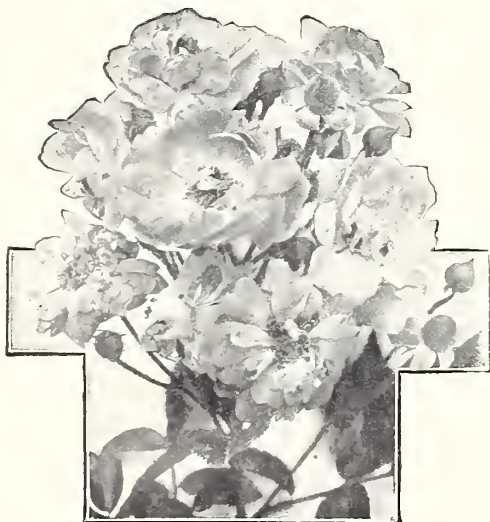
Large creamy-white buds opening into very double white flowers with just a tinge of lemon at the base of the petals; fragrant; of good substance. When budded it is still one of the best white roses.

### The illustration on the left

Illustrates the blooming habit of the climbing roses which bloom in clusters. The illustration on the right is Paul Neyron, perhaps the largest of roses. Climbing American Beauty is very much like it in shape, but smaller because there are so very many flowers on the bush.

### Books for Better Gardens

See description list on last page.



*Rambler Roses*



*Paul Neyron Roses (Page 17)*



## Everblooming or Monthly Roses, continued

### *Lady Hillingdon*

Pretty buds of good size; apricot-yellow, cup shaped flowers; good stems, few thorns; not a profuse but a constant bloomer; one of the most admired roses in our garden.

### *Los Angeles*

Long pointed buds opening into large flowers of luminous flame pink shaded coral; fragrant; good stems; one of the finest but requires good care.

### *Madame Butterfly*

Delicate pink tinted apricot and gold; good stems; excellent in the half open bud.

### *Madame Edouard Herriot; Daily Mail Rose*

Long pointed buds; deep coral later becoming orange pink; fairly large; semi-double; blooms freely; one of the most popular of the newer roses.

### *Maman Cochet, Pink*

Large, firm, long pointed buds, opening into very double carmine pink flowers; fragrant; blooms freely.

### *Maman Cochet, White*

A sport of Pink Maman Cochet and like it except color, white, the outer petals shaded pink; blooms freely.

### *Ophelia*

Salmon-flesh shaded rose developing into blush-white to creamy-white; particularly beautiful in the half open bud; fragrant; blooms freely; good stems.

### *Radiance, Pink*

Year after year the referendum of the American Rose Society proves this to be the most popular rose. Large, brilliant rose-pink buds opening into globular but not too compact flowers with lighter tints on the inner surface of the petals; very fragrant; heavy, vigorous growth, blooms freely and is one of the most dependable garden roses.

### *Radiance, Red*

The same as Pink Radiance except the color which is cerise-red; fragrant; vigorous; blooms freely.

### *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*

A striking sunflower-yellow without the orange shadings; beautiful buds; strong stems; blooms freely; fragrant, vigorous; foliage deep green, shining as if varnished.

## Hardy Hybrid Perpetual and Bush Roses

Strong 2 year field grown plants, 65c each, \$6.00 per 10.

### *Frau Karl Druschki; White American Beauty*

Long pointed buds opening into pure paper-white flowers, often 4 inches across, with waxy cupped petals; very strong, vigorous grower; large, heavy foliage; one of the best of the reliably hardy white roses.



### *Hugonis*

This little cut gives a faint idea of how profusely Hugonis blooms in very early spring. It is useful as an early yellow-flowering shrub and is more fully described among the Shrubs on page 7.

### *How to Grow Roses*

A book of 211 pages and 138 illustrations, (45 rose varieties in color) for only \$2.00. Other books quoted on page 32.



*The Ramblers are hardy, vigorous and easily grown*

### *Sunburst*

Orange-copper or golden-orange, edge of petals lighter; fragrant; reddish-bronze foliage; one of the most popular of the copper or orange shades.

### *General Jacqueminot; Gen. Jack*

Brilliant, velvety crimson-scarlet; large, full, very fragrant flowers; the fact that it has been popular for over 70 years indicates unusual merit.

### *Hugonis*

Single yellow flowers 2 to 2½ in. across in very early spring, making the bush a fountain of yellow.

### *J. B. Clark*

Large; scarlet-crimson; blooms freely; very vigorous, making tall, thorny bushes; dependable hardy rose.

### *Paul Neyron*

Perhaps the largest of roses; deep, shining rose, clear and bright; full double; very fragrant; blooms freely; vigorous; very few thorns; for many years has remained one of the most popular hardy roses.

### *Rugosa red*

Large single purplish-red flowers followed by bright red seed pods remaining into fall; deep green, shining foliage; an excellent shrub rose growing 4 to 6 feet high.

### *Ulrich Brunner*

Cherry red; of large size, good globular form and a dependable, free blooming rose.



## Hardy Climbing Roses and Ramblers

By selecting early, midseason and late varieties you can have a month to five weeks of ramblers. The early ramblers begin blooming here about May 20.

Strong 2 year field grown plants, 55c each, \$5.00 per 10.

### American Pillar

Large clusters of flowers 2 to 3 in. across, bright pink, a clear white eye and a cluster of yellow stamens in the center; single; vigorous; blooms freely; midseason.

### Christine Wright

Large double flowers, 3 to 4 in. across, bright wild-rose pink, borne singly and in clusters; beautiful both in the bud and when fully expanded; vigorous; early.

### Climbing American Beauty

Beautiful buds opening into large flowers on good stems, the same color and fragrance as American Beauty though not as large because they are so very many flowers; strong, vigorous growth; blooms freely; early and blooms over a long season for a climbing rose. In addition to 2 yr. we have strong 1 year field grown plants 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

### Dorothy Perkins, Pink

Blooms profusely; large clusters of small, fragrant, beautiful shell-pink flowers with attractively crinkled petals; late, and lasts a long time before dropping.

### Dorothy Perkins, White

One of the best white ramblers; a duplicate of Pink Dorothy Perkins except in color; late.

### Be Your Own Florist

To be sure, the florist cannot be displaced, but it is gratifying to have in the garden an assortment of flowers to pick at will as a bunch may be needed.

Dainty and graceful are those perennials. What varied and tasteful combinations may be made as the blooming periods advance and overlap. The combinations are countless. Who, of owners of these gardens, would not prefer these rugged garden beauties to the more tender florist's creations, with their so often plainly artificial arrangement—Meehan's Garden Bulletin.



*Shasta Daisy, a profusion of flowers in summer (Page 20)*

### Dr. W. Van Fleet

Beautiful pointed buds opening into cupped flowers, delicate flesh pink, borne singly on stems of good length so they are adapted for cutting; early; very free from insects and diseases, and one of the best.

### Excelsa; Red Dorothy Perkins

Flowers crimson-maroon, tinged scarlet, in large clusters; vigorous, blooms freely; glossy foliage; late.

### Mary Wallace

Pretty buds opening into charming semi-double large flowers often 4 inches across, a bright, clear rose-pink shaded salmon at the base; early; blooms very freely; resistant to mildew; one of the largest and best.

### Paul's Scarlet

A brilliant vivid scarlet shaded crimson; flowers of good size, semi-double; in clusters of 3 to 15; midseason.

### Philadelphia

Intense crimson flowers of good substance in large clusters; earlier and much better than the old Crimson Rambler; blooms freely; very resistant to mildew.

### Silver Moon

Beautiful semi-double very large flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, with a cluster of golden stamens in the center; midseason; blooms freely, being literally covered with flowers; vigorous; one of the best white ramblers.

### Tausendschon; Thousand Beauties

Large flowers with wavy petals in immense clusters, opening a beautiful delicate pink, carmine on the reverse of the petals when fully expanded and becoming almost white before they shatter; very vigorous and blooms freely; early.



*Climbing American Beauty blooms profusely*

The Back Yard Passes. Now It's the Outdoor Living Room.

Plant this Spring and enjoy an Outdoor Living Room this Summer.

Every Home Should Have an Outdoor Living Room.



## The Charm of Hardy Flowers

Much of the charm of the hardy garden lies in the pleasing changes constantly taking place. Each day during the growing season brings something new to interest and delight. Before the snow is gone the Crocuses and Snowdrops are in bloom. How eagerly we watch for the Violets and Bleeding Heart, followed by a host of flowers—Peonies, Irises, Delphiniums, Sweet Williams and early Daisies. Then the summer flowers, Phlox, Coreopsis, Blanket Flower, late Daisies, etc. Even after frosts the Chrysanthemums keep up the succession of beauty.

Haven't you noticed the luxuriant tangle around the doorway of an old, neglected homestead? Observation reveals nooks of elegant foliage effects and the old, neglected flower beds in luxuriant bloom. Why? Nature has had her gardener at work, crowded out the weak growers that had no place in the informal garden and placed in their stead strong growers and profuse bloomers that delight in the rich soil, sunlight or shade in which you find them.

Why can't we flower lovers take a lesson from nature and plant in the informal garden or perennial border the sturdy, hardy kinds that grow in spite of neglect yet amply repay a little care? Let's not omit the more delicate flowers but use them, as nature does, where they have opportunity to develop. Some at the front of the border, some in nooks and corners to themselves, some in the rockery, than which there is no better place to display the dainty and unusual.

### How to Plan Your Planting

As a rule place the taller plants at the back, the lower to the front, but not so uniformly the planting looks artificial. An occasional tall plant toward the front avoids monotony, but plan so it does not hide lower flowers blooming at the same time. To aid in planning the blooming dates for southern Missouri and the height is given. For example (12-18 in.) means 12 to 18 inches when in bloom. Plant in masses for best effect. Three, six or a dozen in a group give a much better display than if scattered through the border.

### Don't Allow the Flowers to Seed

The statement that a plant blooms all summer or for a long time assumes that the flowers are cut off as they fade. It only



Admiring the Phlox  
The home with flowers is always more delightful to children and grown folks alike.

takes a short time twice a week, and few plants can mature seed and continue blooming. This, with good garden soil, enriched if deficient in fertility, with well rotted manure or bone meal, an occasional light stirring of the soil and watering during dry spells, will give excellent results. We give our residences, offices and stores daily attention. Then why expect the flowers to do their best with none?

### Plants by Parcel Post

Plants vary in size and weight, and there are 8 zones. For Missouri and adjoining states 10c for the first plant and 3c (or 1½c if within 150 miles of Sarcoxie) for each additional plant will usually be sufficient, sometimes more than sufficient. Any surplus will be refunded.

Prices quoted are for good strong outdoor grown plants; 6 or more of a kind at the dozen rates.

### Ageratum, Hardy; Eupatorium coelestinum

Covered with small, fuzzy, azure-blue flowers like Ageratums throughout latter summer; excellent; starts growth late; (12-18 in.) 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### Blanket Flower; Gaillardia grandiflora

Flowers 2 to 3 in. across, maroon bordered yellow, as gaudy as a Navajo blanket on stems 10 to 18 in. high in latter May and until heavy frost; prefers full sun; blooms in spite of heat, cold, wet and drouth; very free from insects and diseases; divide and replant every 2 or 3 years. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

### Bleeding Heart; Dicentra spectabilis

Heart shaped rosy-carmine flowers with the white inner petals protruding, drooping on long racemes; needs rich, fairly light soil; full sun or shade, such as the north side of a wall or foundation; (2-3 ft.) 50c each.

### Chrysanthemums, Hardy

In October and the dull days of November when frosts creep into the air and the garden is nearly bare of color these keep up the succession of beauty; prefer full sun; will stand shade part of the day; hardiness depends largely on good drainage; (2-4 ft.) White, yellow, mauve-pink, 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### Columbine; Aquilegia

Numerous showy, dainty spurred flowers on many-branched stalks 18-24 in. tall in May; neat clumps of foliage throughout the season; attractive in the perennial border and rockery; any good, well drained soil; sun or partial shade. Mixed colors, 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.



Delphinium, tall spikes of spurred flowers in May (Page 20)



## The Charm of Hardy Flowers, continued

### *Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora*

One of the most popular yellow perennials, with daisy-like flowers 2 to 3 in. across in May and the greater part of summer if not allowed to seed; excellent planted where the yellow flowers will contrast with Delphinium or other blue flowers, (1 to 2 ft.); prefers sun; tolerates partial shade; divide and re-plant every 2 years. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

### *Daisy, Arctic*

Flowers 2 to 2½ in. across, white with yellow center, on stems about 12 in. tall; neat clumps of foliage; excellent in the foreground of the perennial border or in the rockery for its October flowers; sun. 35c each.

### *Daisy, Early Elder*

Flowers white with yellow center, 2 to 2½ in. across, on stems 20 to 30 in. high; neat clumps of foliage; very vigorous growers and blooms freely the first spring, giving a display in early May in the rockery or perennial border; divide and re-plant at least every other year. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

### *Daisy, Shasta Alaska*

Perhaps the largest of daisies and one of the best of the many varieties of Shasta; white, yellow center, on stems 15 in. high in summer. 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.00 per doz.

### *Delphinium; Larkspur*

Tall spikes of dainty spurred flowers in May and will give a second crop if the old flower stalks are cut off; plant in full sun and for best flowers, in a deep, rich, sandy loam, deeply prepared; often the addition of some ground lime is a benefit; in heavy clay soils they may winter kill; excellent in the perennial border and rockery.

### *Delphinium Belladonna*

Unrivalled for persistent blooming; beautiful sky blue; (18 in.) 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Delphinium, Improved Belladonna*

A little larger, taller and more vigorous than Belladonna. 25c each, 3 for 70c, \$2.50 per doz.

### *Delphinium Bellamosum*

A dark blue form of Belladonna. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.



Elder Daisies are wonderfully vigorous growers, and free bloomers in May (Page 20)

### *Delphinium formosum*

Brilliant deep blue, indigo margins, overlaid with a glistening frost-like sheen, white eye; 2 ft. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Forget-me-not; Myosotis palustris*

Dainty little deep blue flowers with yellow eye in delicate racemes 6 to 8 in. long, in latter spring and until fall; charmings in the rockery; prefers moist, cool, shady places. 25c each, 3 for 70c, \$2.50 per doz.

### *Foxglove; Digitalis purpurea gloxiniaeflora*

A profusion of long tubular flowers drooping on spikes 2 to 4 ft. tall, one of the most striking flowers in the garden in May; valuable among shrubs or any place where a tall, pyramidal effect is wanted; sun, or shade part of the day; mulch with straw in winter. Mixed white, purple and purplish-rose, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

### *Helianthemum mutabile; Sun Rose; Rock Rose*

A low, creeping, evergreen plant, forming broad clumps covered in midsummer with flowers about 1 in. across in loose clusters; pale rose changing to lilac and nearly white, a cluster of stamens in the center; open in the morning only in the sun; useful in the front of the perennial border, the rockery, and sunny banks. 20c each.

*Irises, see page 26, 27.*

*Larkspur, see Delphinium*

### *Mallow Marvels*

Six to ten weeks of flowers, beginning in early July, like immense single Hollyhocks, the size of a pie plate or larger, blooming during hot, dry weather better than most plants; shrub-like plants 4 to 6 ft. high; excellent singly and in masses, and for quick results; start into growth late; cut tops to ground each year; thin out shoots if too thick. These are grown from seed of red flowers but probably will not all come true. 1 yr., 25c each, 3 for 60c.

*Myosotis, see Forget-me-not*

*Peonies, see page 24, 25*

### *Superb Hardy Phlox*

Brilliant summer effects may be produced with these easily grown hardy perennials. They are especially desirable for their great variety of color—pure white, delicate pinks, salmon, rich red, crimson and violet—and are delightfully fragrant. They are indispensable for brightening the lawn or landscape just after the spring flowers are gone and before the summer flowers have arrived in abundance. Use Miss Lingard for very early, and an assortment of other varieties will give flowers through June. Cut off the old flower heads as they fade and they will give a second, sometimes a third crop, so you can have some Phlox almost all summer.

The most imposing effects are produced by planting in masses of each color, say a half dozen or dozen of a variety. Or a border may be planted, beginning with white, then white with a pink eye, the lighter shades of pink and gradually working up to red. For best results they should have a rich and rather moist soil, deeply prepared. Plant 12 to 15 inches apart, or 8 to 12 inches if in a single row. The idea that they "run out" is caused by allowing seedlings, which may be inferior in color and more vigorous, to crowd out the original phlox.

If by parcel post allow 10c per dozen.

Strong field grown plants, to bloom the first summer, 20c each, \$2.00 per doz., except as noted.

*Commander.* New; brilliant deep crimson-red; deeper eye. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

*Eclairer.* Rich crimson-carmine, darker eye; large; a strong grower and free bloomer.



## The Charm of Hardy Flowers, continued



*Phlox* give brilliant summer effects. Strong field grown plants, \$2.00 per dozen (Page 20)

*Europea*. White, decided crimson eye; floret and truss large; sturdy, erect habit; medium height; fine.

*Frau A. Buchner*. A fine white; large floret; heavy truss.

*La Vague*. Mauve-pink, analine red eye; large truss and floret; strong, stocky stems; always blooms well.

*Miss Lingard*. The earliest in this list; white, faint lilac eye; truss large and long; cutting back the old flower heads as they fade will give a second and third crop.

*Mrs. Jenkins*. A good white to follow *Miss Lingard*; a strong grower and free bloomer.

*Rheinlander*. Beautiful salmon pink, deeper eye; more salmon than *Rheinstrom* but hardly as strong in growth.

*Rheinstrom*. Rose-pink slightly tinted salmon; clear and bright; large; a good grower.

*R. P. Struthers*. Clear cherry red, darker eye; floret large, truss heavy, stem slender but strong; tall; growth strong; a bright color and one of the best.

*Von Hochberg*. Ideal dark crimson, as velvety as *Gen. Jack* rose; floret large; late; medium height.

### *Phlox subulata*; Moss Pink; Ground Pink

Dwarf, spreading habit, forming dense mats a foot or more across, of small narrow, somewhat moss-like leaves, covered in

early spring with small clusters of flowers about an inch across, standing 2 to 6 in. above the ground; useful for carpeting, edging, and in the rockery. Pink, 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Pinks, Scotch or Grass; Dianthus plumarius*

Low growing, 6 to 12 in. high; spreading grass-like habit; bluish-green foliage similar to Carnations; flowers very fragrant, single and double, 1 to 1½ in. across, white to bright scarlet with fringed petals, in spring, early summer and at intervals till fall; excellent in the perennial border and rockery for their foliage as well as flowers; well drained soil; sunny situation best. Mixed colors, 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Primrose, Young's Evening; Oenothera Youngi*

Upright habit, 2 ft., many branched and bearing in early summer a profusion of single lemon-yellow flowers 1¼ in. across; the flowers open in the evening but remain open during the day. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

### *Rudbeckia Golden Glow*

Showy in latter summer with large clusters of double golden-yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers 2½ to 3½ in. across; 5 to 6 ft. tall; best for bold masses in the distance; divide and replant each year; blooms the first summer; prefers sun. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Sedum; Stonecrop*

"Among the most 'rocky' of rock plants;" a dainty and effective edging for flower beds and borders; valuable for their variety of foliage for, differences in flower form, color and season and the dwarf nature of many varieties; easily grown in almost any soil if well drained in winter.

### *Sedum acre; Gold Moss; Wall Pepper*

A low, creeping form; attractive, bright moss-green, very small leaves, ¼ in. long; bright yellow, starry flowers, ½ in. across on shoots 2 to 3 in. high, almost cover the plant in early summer; sun, or shade part of the day. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Sedum Ewersi*

Of sub-trailing habit, 4 to 6 in. high; leaves ½ to 1 in. across. 25c each, 3 for 70c, \$2.50 per doz.

### *Sedum pulchellum; Texas Stonecrop*

Flowers lavender or pink pastel shade in three-cornered clusters 6 to 7 in. high in June; narrow, light green foliage in regular tufts 3 in. high; likes moist places and partial shade. 25c each, 3 for 70c, \$2.50 per doz.



*Blanket Flower*  
(Page 19)



*Columbine* (Page 19)



## The Charm of Hardy Flowers, continued



This cut is too small to show detail but it does show what a mass of flowers Elder Daisy and Sweet William give in May

### *Sedum reflexum*; Jenny Stonecrop

Greenish-yellow starry flowers in flat topped clusters 6-7 in. high; early July; narrow, light green tufted-foliage 3 in. high. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Sedum sarmentosum*

Dwarf; slender, creeping shoots; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; many bright yellow starry flowers  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. across; rapid growth; useful for edgings, rockeries and where it is difficult to get plants to grow in rocky soil; sun or dense shade. 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.

### *Sedum stoloniferum*; Running Stonecrop

Branches trailing or prostrate; leaves somewhat triangular, decidedly bronzy-red to red in the fall. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Sedum Rock Garden Collection*

We will make up an assortment suitable for the rock garden, good value. 3 plants, 3 varieties, for 70c; 6 plants, 3 varieties, for \$1.25; 12 plants, 3 varieties, for \$2.00; 25 plants, 4 varieties, for \$3.75.

### *Stokesia cyanea*; Stoke's Aster

Lavender-blue cornflower-like blooms 3 to 4 in. across on stems 1 to 2 ft. tall from summer till fall; easily grown in any well-drained soil of average fertility; prefers full sun. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

### *Sweet William*; *Dianthus barbatus*

Gorgeous in mid May with their flat clusters of flowers ranging from pure white through different shades of pink to red and almost black, or variegated red and white; stems 12 to 20 in. high. The clusters are sometimes 4 in. across with 20 to 30 florets which do not all bloom at once so they last a considerable time. Useful in the perennial border, rockery and

for cut flowers; prefer full sun; any good well drained soil. Mixed colors only, 15c each, 3 for 40c, \$1.50 per doz.; 2 doz. for \$2.50, 4 doz. for \$4.00.

### Violets, Sweet Russian

Everybody can grow this hardiest of violets as it is of easy culture, and of vigorous growth, soon making large clumps; fragrant, deep, rich blue flowers in early spring, and again, though not so profuse, in the fall when the days are cool; good in the rockery, at the front of perennial borders, along walks, or any place a low growing plant is desired; prefers partial shade. 10c each, 3 for 25c, 75c per doz., 25 for \$1.50.

#### PERENNIALS FOR SUN AND SHADE

Variety: (see note at foot of page)	Sun all day	Shade part of day	Partial shade all day	Height in bloom
Ageratum, Hardy	x	x		12-18"
Blanket Flower (Gaillardia)	xx			10-18"
Bleeding Heart	x	x	xx	2-4'
Chrysanthemums, Hardy	xx	x		2-4'
Columbine (Aquilegia)	x	x	xx	18-24"
Coreopsis	xx			1-2'
Daisies	xx			15-30"
Delphinium	xx			18-24"
Forget-me-not		x	xx	6-8"
Foxglove (Digitalis)	x	x		2-4'
Helianthemum mutabile	xx			Creeping
Irises, Liberty	x	x		6"-3'
Irises, Japan	xx			3'
Mallow Marvels	x	x		4-6'
Peonies	xx	x		1½-3'
Phlox, tall	x	x		15"-3'
Phlox, subulata	xx	x		6"
Pinks, Scotch	xx	x		6-12"
Primrose, Young's	x	x		2'
Rudbeckia Golden Glow	xx			5-7'
Sedum acre	x	x		2-3"
Sedum Ewersi	x	x		4-6"
Sedum pulchellum	x	x	xx	6-7"
Sedum reflexum	x	x		6-7"
Sedum sarmentosum	x	x	x	Creeping
Sedum stoloniferum	x	x		Creeping
Stokesia cyanea	x			1-2'
Sweet William	xx			12-20"
Violets		x	xx	6-8"
Yucca filamentosa	xx			3-5'

"Shade part of day" is such as is cast by distant trees or by buildings, a few hours each day. "Partial shade all day" is where the sun filters through the branches and leaves, or shade cast by buildings with ample light but not burning sun. x indicates suitable for conditions described at top of column; xx indicates a decided preference for such conditions. " indicates inches; ' indicates feet.

## I Wish I Had a Rock Garden

An oft repeated wish that may be readily gratified, for the rock garden may be simple and consist of a few square feet, or elaborate and of large extent. It may represent only a few dollars and a little work or it may include a large collection of plants. Size is not important for charm. Size is of importance only as it affects the treatment, the kind and number of plants that may be used.

The fascination of rock gardening has taken the country by storm, since we have come to realize that beautiful gardens may be had by adapting them to American conditions. For too long we attempted to follow the practice of other countries, often with indifferent results because the plants used were in many cases not suited to our conditions. Nature makes a garden wherever there is vacant ground. In rocky ground nature makes rock garden. But nature does not, in the regions of long, hot summers, plant the flowers growing naturally in high mountainous regions, commonly called alpine plants, which do best with a short growing season of 3 to 5 months, and in many cases requiring cool summers. True, some alpine plants are not so exacting in their requirements and succeed in the temperate



Showing the foliage effect of *Sedum* in the rock garden



regions, but when we confine our rockery to alpine plants we must expect to find many are not suited to our conditions.

The secret of success, then, is to take a lesson from nature and plant mostly those we know will succeed. The more sensible view is that any plant which looks well and appropriate may be used in the rock garden. This includes many easily grown common perennials. It includes many valued mainly for their variety of color and shape of foliage, others which depend for their charm upon a mass of small flowers—plants which produce but little effect in the perennial border but are charming among the rocks.

Originally rock gardens were built to give alpine plants the conditions of soil and location necessary for proper development. Then we noticed what beautiful backgrounds the stones afforded and began building rock gardens as a feature of the landscape. It isn't a rock garden unless rocks are a prominent feature, yet it must be more than a mere pile of stones. Observe nature. Notice that the stones are weathered, perhaps covered with moss and lichens. That they are not lying on top of the ground but are embedded in the soil, perhaps for half or more of their depth, as if they had been there for ages. Notice that the best appearance is produced when most of the rocks are large. Endeavor to arrange them naturally. In nature's garden there is no appearance of formality.

The small garden must consist mainly of the smaller plants and cannot have such a variety of treatment. The large garden gives opportunity for a landscape in miniature—small hills, little valleys, winding paths, ravines, promontories, cliffs, a brook with miniature lakes or pools. The stream should wind in a natural manner through the garden or along its side. It takes but a concealed hydrant and opportunity for drainage. The bank of a stream is a particularly appropriate setting for many plants. If small waterfalls can be arranged, so much the better.

The location should not be too prominent, certainly not in the middle of the lawn. Usually a corner or one side is suitable. Often it may be in the now popular outdoor living room. Surface-rooting large growing trees, such as Soft or White Maple, should not be too near. If possible it should have a background of trees, shrubs and evergreens, which can often be at some distance, to blend it into the landscape. Or the background may be a curved or irregular planting at the back or extending part way along the side, perhaps almost surrounding the garden but leaving an expanse of lawn to the front. Such a border planting furnishes a natural setting and an opportunity for considerable shrub and evergreen planting to frame the picture.

Rock gardens are of many kinds, depending upon individual preferences and natural surroundings. Fortunate is he who has a garden built by nature, ready for improvement, and has seen its possibilities. If the garden must be artificial it may be a gentle slope and imitate a natural outcropping of stones. It may be a sunken garden and imitate a ravine with flowers on the sides. It may be a retaining wall. Or it may be elevated to imitate the mounds which sometimes occur in nature, or to give the appearance of a small hill.

An advantage of the mound style is that east, west, north and south exposures are provided. One can have locations with sun all day or part of the day or, by making part of the north slope abrupt, shade almost all day.

In any case it must have good drainage. If elevated, the drainage will usually be good unless the soil is poor and heavy. If strictly alpine plants are to be used, soil such as they grow in naturally must be prepared. In that case it is well to consult the books on rock gardening as the subject cannot be fully treated in a few paragraphs. If the more easily grown plants are to be used, any good garden soil is suitable. Humus or decayed vegetable matter in the form of compost or leaf mold improves the texture of the soil and helps retain moisture.

The idea that it takes years to secure satisfactory results is a mistake. True, a finished garden cannot be grown in one season and is not to be desired. Part of the pleasure is in watching the slower growing plants develop, in adding plants from year to year and perhaps changing the location of others. But with a proper selection quite a display may be secured the first spring.

No two people will agree upon a list of plants. The following are suggested for first-year results, other and entirely different plants to be added from time to time:



Violets, Columbine and Forget-me-nots are at home in the rock garden, the latter particularly good along the margin of a brook. Sweet Williams and Elder Daisies give a mass of color in May, Shasta Daisies in summer, Arctic Daisies in October. Delphinium for spikes of blue, Eupatorium coelestinum for mist-like blue flowers throughout latter summer. For yellow flowers from latter May till fall use Coreopsis. Gaillardia grandiflora may sometimes be used for yellow and maroon. We must have some smaller plants. Phlox subulata is good. Sedums are easily grown, give quick results, a variety of foliage effects, flowers of differing colors, seasons and shapes, and are valuable where a low plant is wanted in locations where it is difficult to grow many perennials.

While no two agree on a list of plants, all writers agree that plants in masses are more effective than single specimens. A half dozen Daisies, for example, in a group, gives a much better display than if dotted here and there. Unless the garden is very small some dwarf and trailing evergreens may be used, for variety of form and foliage and for winter beauty. True, even the dwarf evergreens sometimes become too large and require pruning or removal. That is no serious objection. You will in time have to thin out anything that thrives. You don't want to wait too long for results, so why worry about making changes later. The larger growing evergreens and taller perennials should as a rule be planted in the lower levels of the garden.

It is unnecessary, in fact a mistake, to plant so thickly that no planting will be needed after the first year. You will want to add and try out other plants from year to year. You will want flowers from the earliest to the latest. You probably will collect wild flowers—Buttercups, Anemones, Jack-in-the-pulpit—anything that strikes your fancy. Later you will try the more difficult, succeed with some, fail with others. You will observe foliage form, color and texture as well as flowers. Some of your friends will approve, others criticize. But you will have something of interest from the time snow is gone until snow comes again, and, with evergreens and berried shrubs, something of interest during winter. You will have a garden all your own and such as you have never seen. And that's part of the fascination of rock gardening.



*Rock garden on the steep bank of a pool, showing the use of distant trees for a background*



## Peonies are Easily Grown

Hardy as the oak, Peonies are so easily grown that little need be said. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet they liberally repay all attention given them. Peonies thrive in almost any good, well drained soil. Plant 2½ to 3 feet apart. They are best in full sun but will succeed with shade part of the day. The early varieties usually begin blooming about May 5 to 8.

Peonies may be successfully planted in the spring provided they are sufficiently dormant. We have placed some of the leading varieties in cold storage to have them in good planting condition. After our storage supply is exhausted we cannot furnish them till fall. The fall list will contain our complete assortment.

### How We Describe Peonies

We have endeavored to convey as accurate an impression of the colors as can be done by words. The name and date in parenthesis is the originator and the date of introduction. There are no single Peonies in this list. The guards are the wide outer petals. Crown, bomb, semi-rose and rose is the type or form of flower, classified as follows:

**Crown.** Wide center or crown petals with narrower, shorter petals forming a collar or ring between them and the guards. The crown petals are not always prominent.

**Bomb.** Central petals of uniform width but narrower than the guards and forming a globe within the guards.

**Semi-rose.** Flowers that would be classed as rose type but for an occasional pollen bearing stamen.

**Rose.** Perfectly full, all petals wide, no stamens. The central petals may not be as wide as the guards, but if quite distinct it would be a bomb. The line dividing the rose and bomb is sometimes quite an arbitrary one.

### Peony Sizes and Prices

Prices quoted are for good strong divisions averaging 3 to 5 eyes, from blooming plants. We consider them fully equal to



*Duchess de Nemours Peony; fine in the half open bud*

one-year plants, they cost less and average larger than those usually sent out, many of which are grown from small divisions to make more plants.

### Peonies by Parcel Post

If wanted by parcel post allow 2c each if within 150 miles of Sarcoxie but not less than 10c per package; for the balance of Missouri and adjoining states allow 5c each; for more distant states figure 1½ pound each, minimum 3 pounds. Any balance will be refunded.

3 of a kind at the dozen rate; larger lots quoted by letter.

### Augustin d'Hour (Calot, 1867)

Deep rich, brilliant solferino red with slight silvery reflex; large; bomb type; midseason; strong, vigorous, medium tall; fine. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

### Baroness Schroeder (Kelway, 1889)

Large, beautiful blooms with delicate tea-rose fragrance; very delicate flesh, becoming white; globular, compact, rose type flower; midseason; erect, compact with large, strong stems, blooms freely. 75c each.

### Canari (Guerin, 1861)

Guards white, barely tinted flesh, center sulphur-white, becoming pure white; large flowers on long, strong stems; fragrant; bomb type, late midseason; blooms freely, excellent. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

### Crown of Gold (Couronne d'Or; Calot, 1873)

Famous for its beauty. Snowy white, reflecting the golden stamens and lighting up the flower; center petals beautifully flecked and bordered carmine; large semi-rose type flowers; late; growth upright, vigorous, with very strong stems; blooms freely. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

### Duc de Cazes (Guerin, 1850)

Broad, lively carmine-red guards, center deep rose; fragrant, crown type; midseason; medium size; growth strong and blooms freely. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

### Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856)

Superb ivory white with greenish markings toward the center, becoming pure white without a trace of crimson; one of the most beautiful in the half open bud; fragrant; medium to large; crown type; medium early to midseason; vigorous; good stems; blooms freely. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

### Duchesse d'Orleans (Guerin, 1846)

Large carmine pink guards, center soft pink interspersed with salmon, becoming amber-yellow; medium to large; bomb type; fragrant; midseason. A strong, vigorous grower, very tall, and gives an abundance of blooms year after year. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

### Duke of Wellington (Calot, 1859)

An indispensable variety, ideal for all purposes. Two rows of broad white guard petals, center very full, sulphur-white becoming pure white; fragrant; bomb type; late; keep well as a cut flower. Growth vigorous with tall, strong stems and abundant, very large flowers. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.



*The Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form*



## Peonies are Easily Grown, continued

### *Edulis superba* (Lemon, 1824)

Beautiful, bright, deep, rose-pink flowers with a quite extraordinary fragrance; large and of good form; one of the earliest; crown type; growth strong, vigorous; blooms profusely over a long season; extra good both for the lawn and cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

### *Felix Crousse* (Crousse, 1881)

A brilliant, rich, even dazzling ruby red; large, globular, solidly and compactly built; bomb type; fragrant; midseason; growth strong, vigorous, with long stems, and blooms freely; fine. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

### *Festiva maxima* (Mieliez, 1851)

For enormous size combined with wondrous beauty this variety has stood unsurpassed for 79 years. Pure paper white, some of the center petals flecked purplish-carmine; rose type; early; very fragrant; vigorous, with very long, heavy stems; indispensable. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.

### *François Ortegat* (Parmentier, 1850)

Deep purplish-crimson with golden stamens; semi-rose type; medium size; midseason to late; blooms freely; long stems. 45c each, \$4.50 per doz.

### *Madame Calot* (Mieliez, 1856)

Opens very delicate pink becoming white; fragrant; large; rose type; early; strong stems; blooms freely. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

### *Madame de Verneville* (Crousse, 1885)

An enormous producer of extra fine, large, compact flowers literally packed with petals; broad white guards, center opens slightly blush, becoming pure white, flecked carmine; delightfully fragrant; bomb type; early; strong, vigorous growth of medium height with good stems; one of the finest for cut flowers and landscape planting. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.

### *Mons. Jules Elie* (Crousse, 1888)

Immense, globular, very full flowers on long stems; bright silvery lilac-pink shading deeper at the base, overlaid with a silvery sheen; bomb type; very fragrant; early midseason; blooms freely; fine. \$1.00 each.

### *Queen Emma*

A very large, very full, fragrant, bright, light pink rose type flower; plant of erect habit, compact growth, strong, stems



Sugar or Hard Maple (Page 10)  
Courtesy Better Homes and Gardens



*Mad. de Verneville Peony, literally packed with petals*

medium long, blooms freely; an excellent cut flower variety as it keeps well and ships well; midseason to late. 75c each.

### *Queen Victoria; Whitleyii* (Whitley, 1808)

Broad guard petals; opens blush, becoming white; fragrant; bomb type, globular; of good size; medium early; growth strong, stems medium long; blooms freely. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

### *Therese* (Dessert, 1904)

Very large; rich clear satiny pink changing to lilac white in the center with glossy reflex; very fragrant; compact rose type; midseason; plant erect, medium tall, compact; blooming habit medium; fine. \$3.00 each.

### *Zoe Calot* (Mieliez, 1855)

Very large, very full globular bloom; soft pink tinged lilac; fragrant; midseason; growth strong, upright, good medium height; very stiff stems which never droop; blooms freely. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

## Pennant Mixed Peonies

If you want something good at a moderate price and do not care about the names or just what colors you get just so they are nice, order Pennant Mixed. This is not a cheap lot of undesirable varieties but a really good mixture of named peonies, the leading commercial varieties predominating. Do not ask for certain colors of these as they are grown mixed. 25c each. \$2.00 per doz., 50 or more at 16c each.

## Peony Surprise Collection

Six for \$2.50; twelve for \$4.50

We will furnish six good named Peonies, all different, for \$2.50, or twelve all different for \$4.50. At this price, the selection must be left to us but we promise you a good selection and good value. Postage extra if wanted by parcel post.

### Books for Better Gardens

A list of standard works by leading authors will be found on page 32.

## Liberty Irises, *Fleur de Lis*

Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors, shimmering in the sun, and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them at the borders of the lawn, or among shrubbery. Plant them along walks and drives, and in the herbaceous border. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. Plant them for cut flowers. They will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom.

They are perfectly hardy.

They are easy to grow.

They are easy to plant.

They usually bloom the first season.

They increase rapidly.

They grow in almost any soil.

They furnish a wealth of color in May.

Liberty Irises succeed with shade part of the day, but are best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil, will grow almost anywhere provided it is well drained, but do best in a rich loam or garden soil, even in quite dry locations. Prepare the soil well. Compost or leaf mold may be added if needed but no manure. Plant 15 to 18 in. apart with the rhizome or fleshy part of the roots horizontal and barely covered. Divide and re-plant as they become too thick. The inches or feet in the description is the height of the flower stems. The standards are the upright or standing petals, the falls the lower or drooping petals.

*Prices: Except where otherwise noted, 15c each, 3 of a kind for 40c, 6 or more of a kind at \$1.50 per doz.*

If wanted by parcel post, add 2c each, not less than 10c per package, for Missouri and adjoining states.

*Albert Victor*—Standards soft blue, falls lavender; large; 36 inches; broad, vigorous foliage.

*Alcazar*—Standards light bluish-violet, falls rich reddish-purple, bronze veined throat; large flowers in abundance; 3 ft.; fine. 30c each, \$3.00 per doz.

*Caprice*—Standards cerise, the falls slightly deeper; early; blooms freely on widely branched stems 2 ft. high; fragrant. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

*Celeste*—Standards sky-blue, falls slightly deeper; large flowers on high branched stalks 30 in. high.

*Crimson King*—Rich claret-purple; 24 in.; a good dependable variety.



*Liberty Irises furnish a wealth of color*

*Dr. Bernice*—Standards coppery-bronze, falls velvety crimson; large; 2 ft.

*Fairy*—A dainty white, delicately shaded soft blue; fragrant; early and blooms freely on tall stems; 2 ft.

*Florentina*—Pearly white very faintly tinted lavender; very fragrant; very early, blooming with Kochi; blooms freely on well branched stalks 2 ft. high.

*Honorabilis*—Standards golden-yellow, falls crimson-brown; blooms freely over a long blooming period, from early to late; 18 in.

*Iris King*—Standards lemon-yellow; broad flaring falls, rich maroon bordered yellow; 24 in.; late.

*Khedive*—Beautiful soft lavender; orange beard; 30 in.

*Kochi*—Rich, deep, velvety, royal purple, a color greatly admired; very early, blooming with Florentina; blooms freely; 24 in.

*Loreley*—Standards light yellow, falls blue bordered light yellow; early; blooms freely; vigorous; 30 in.

*Madame Chereau*—Both standards and falls white elegantly frilled violet-blue; midseason; edges of petals ruffled; blooms freely; 30 in.

*Madame Pacquette*—Bright rosy claret; early; tall.

*Monsieur*—Standards rich satiny violet; falls velvety purple-crimson; large, vigorous; late; blooms freely; 2 ft.

*Mrs. H. Darwin*—White, falls slightly marked violet at the base; blooms freely.

*Pallida Dalmatica*—Standards clear lavender-blue, falls slightly deeper; very large; very tall, 3½ ft.; broad, heavy foliage. 20c each, 3 for 55c, \$2.00 per doz.

*Perfection*—Standards light blue; falls velvety violet-black; vigorous; well branched stalks; 3 ft.

*Princess Victoria Louise*—Standards sulphur-yellow, falls purple, bordered cream; early; blooms freely; vigorous growth.



*Crown of Gold Peony, famous for its beauty*



## Liberty Irises, continued

*Queen of May*—Large lilac- or orchid-pink; midseason; fragrant; 30 in.; one of the best of the pink class.

*Rhein Nixe*—Standards white, falls violet-purple edged white; midseason; well branched 3 ft. stalks; vigorous.

*Sappho*—Standards violet-blue, falls royal purple; a good, free blooming early variety.

*Sherwin Wright*—An excellent bright golden yellow; early; vigorous; blooms freely; stalks well branched; 2 ft.

*Viola grandiflora*—Standards blue, falls violet-blue; large; vigorous; 3 ft.

### Special Iris Collection

Liberty Irises, assorted, our selection, named: Half dozen, 3 varieties, 60c (postpaid, 75c); one dozen, 6 varieties, \$1.00 (postpaid, \$1.25); twenty-five, 8 varieties, \$2.00 (postpaid, \$2.50); one hundred, 8 varieties, \$6.50 (postpaid, \$8.00).

### Japanese Irises

The foliage is tall, narrow and blade-like, stems slender and graceful, with several buds to the stem. They have large, flat flowers, usually with a gold blotch. Should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along a stream or pool where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. However, any good mellow loam that does not become excessively dry will give good results. Water must not stand on the roots, especially during winter. The six-petaled are termed double, the three-petaled, single.

Blue, early, double, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

White, early, double, 25c each \$2.50 per doz.

## Water Lilies All Summer

All that is necessary to have hardy Water Lillies blooming all summer is water, sun and fertile soil. A pond or a pool with a foot of good soil and a foot or more of water will give excellent results. Mixed colors, \$1.00 each.

## Dahlias for Autumn Flowers

Dahlias are easily grown and give an abundance of flowers in early autumn. The decorative type have large, broad petals in rather flat heads; the show type have numerous, short, stiff quilled petals; the cactus have long narrow usually twisted petals. The size given in inches is the diameter under ordinary field conditions. They can be grown larger with special care and disbudding.

In the central and southern states the summers are too hot for good Dahlia flowers. Plant late (about May 15 here) to have them blooming during the cooler autumn days. Lay the tuber flat, the eye or sprout upward. When three pair of leaves are formed, pinch out the top pair to make them branch low.

*Parcel Post.* Add 3c each for Missouri and adjoining states, not less than 10c per package.

6 or more of a kind at the dozen rate.



Water Lilies all summer



Japanese Iris have large flat flowers

*American Beauty*—Wine-crimson; 4 to 5 in.; petals cupped and quilled; show type. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Darlene*—Shell pink shaded to a white center; 4 in.; decorative type. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Floral Park Jewel*—Crimson to scarlet-crimson, sometimes tipped white, 3 to 3½ in.; show. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Jack Rose*—Brilliant crimson-red, in color much like the General Jack rose; blooms freely, 4 in.; decorative. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Maud Adams*—White, tinted and overlaid lavender-pink, center almost pure white; 3½ in.; blooms freely; show type. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Mina Burgle*—Rich cardinal red; of good form decorative; 4½ to 5 in. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

*Minnie McCullough*—The red and gold of autumn leaves; 3½ in.; decorative; excellent. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Mr. C. H. Dresselhuys*—Soft rose-pink barely tinted lavender, tips suffused white; 4 in.; decorative; blooms freely, good. 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.

*Perte de Lyon*—Pure white fringed petals; 4 in.; hybrid cactus. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Pride of California*—Scarlet-red to bronze-scarlet; 5 to 5½ in.; decorative; tall; very showy. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Princess Juliana*—A large white of the decorative type; 4½ to 5 in. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Red Hussar*—Rich scarlet; 3 in. show type. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Souv. de Gustav Doazon*—Orange-scarlet; decorative; large, strong, vigorous. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Sylvia*—Lavender-pink shading to a white center; 3 in.; decorative; blooms freely. 15c each, \$1.50 per doz.

*W. B. Childs*—Very dark blackish-maroon with purplish shadings; 3½ in.; hybrid cactus. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*White Swan*—A good pure white of the quilled ball type; 2½ to 3 in. 20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

*Yellow Duke*—Beautiful brilliant yellow; 3½ to 4 in.; quilled petals. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

One of the first things Mrs. Hoover did when she moved into the White House was to have an outdoor living room arranged where she could entertain out-of-doors.

## Gladiolus for Summer Flowers

Gladiolus are probably the most popular of summer and fall blooming bulbs. By planting as soon as danger of frost is over and at intervals of two weeks you can have gladiolus all summer. They are easily grown, seldom troubled with insects or diseases, and increase rapidly. Plant 3 to 6 in. apart. Instructions for growing and increasing your stock will be sent with the bulbs.

### Please Notice we Quote by Size

"Blooming size" doesn't mean much, because 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th size will bloom, though the smaller sizes give smaller flowers and smaller spikes than the larger sizes. First size is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches and over in diameter; 2nd size  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; 3rd size 1 inch; 4th size  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; 5th size  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

### These Gladiolus Prices are Postpaid

In Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma. For other states add 10%. At these low prices not less than 6 of a kind sold; 25 or more of a kind at 100 rates.

Prices, varieties marked (A)	Per doz.	Per 100
1st size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and over	\$0.50	\$3.50
2nd size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.40	3.00
3rd size, 1 in.	.30	2.00
Prices, varieties marked (B)		
1st size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and over	.75	5.00
2nd size, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	.60	4.00
3rd size, 1 in.	.50	3.50

### Gladiolus Collection No. 1

1st size, \$1.25; 2nd size, \$1.00; 3rd size, \$0.75.  
36 bulbs, 6 each Halley, 1910 Rose, Le Marechal Foch, Mrs. Francis King, Sunbeam, Chicago White.

### Gladiolus Collection No. 2

1st size, \$2.00; 2nd size, \$1.50; 3rd size, \$1.25.  
36 bulbs, 6 each E. J. Shaylor, Mrs. H. E. Bothin, Crimson Glow, Scarlet Princess, Schwaben, Lily White.

Should any of these varieties sell out we will send other similar varieties of similar color and equal value.

### Mixed Gladiolus

Sixteen Gladiolus, 8 named varieties not labeled, 2nd size, for 50c.

*Chicago White*—A good early white of medium size on good straight stems of medium height. (A)

*Crimson Glow*—A rich glowing scarlet-crimson; large flowers on tall, strong stems. (B)

*E. J. Shaylor*—Large, beautiful, ruffled flowers; deep bright rose-pink blending lighter; good stems. (B)

*Halley*—Early; large; deep pink tinged salmon; lower petals blotched creamy with a bright red stripe; tall. (A)

*Helen Franklin*—White lightly feathered carmine, lower petals slightly ruffled; excellent; good stems. (B)

*Herada*—Light purple tinged rose; large, wide open blooms; good stems, medium tall. (B)

*Ida Van*—Scarlet, deeper throat; large; mid-season. (A).



*Gladiolus, the easiest flower grown*

*Le Marechal Foch*—Delicate pink; large flowers closely placed on straight, stiff stems; early. (A)

*Lily White*—Glistening white, throat tinged cream with slight magenta markings; early; good. (A)

*Mary Pickford*—Beautiful creamy white, lower petals suffused light canary in the throat. (B)

*Mrs. Dr. Norton*—Creamy white shading to La France pink at the tips; tall slender, graceful spikes. (B)

*Mrs. Francis King*—Brilliant vermilion scarlet, sometimes called flame pink; large; very tall, straight stems. (A)

*Mrs. Frank Pendleton*—Rosy-flesh shading to white edges, rich maroon blotch on the lower petals; large; tall. (B)

*Mrs. H. E. Bothin*—Ruffled flowers, shell pink tinted salmon, scarlet throat blotch; flowers of good size well placed on strong stems. (B)

*Nineteen Ten Rose*—Pure rich rose-pink of fine shade, narrow white central line on lower petals; early. (A)

*Peace*—Large; white with carmine feathering on lower petals; tall; good stems; midseason to late. (A)

*Rose Ash*—An unusual color difficult to describe, variously called ashes of roses and smoky old rose. (A)

*Scarlet Princess*—Brilliant scarlet; beautiful large flowers on rather short but strong straight spikes. (B)

*Schwaben*—Clear canary-yellow shading to creamy-yellow; large; closely placed on strong, straight spikes. (B)

*Sunbeam*—Clear yellow, not blotched; very early; long, slender spikes; large flowers; Primulinus type. (A)

*Wilbrink*—Pale lavender-pink; early; large. (A)



This illustrates an outdoor living room with its green carpet for the kiddies' feet, its sweet flowering blooms so refreshing to all and its friendly trees which throw a kindly shade.

What is the View from your Rear Windows?



## Cannas Bloom from June till Frost

From latter June till frost Cannas give a profusion of large, dazzling flowers. Their stately habit, strong foliage and showy colors make them excellent for formal beds, but they produce a good effect singly or in small groups in the hardy border or among shrubbery, and are often used as a summer screen for unsightly objects.

For a circular bed take a stake and string and mark a circle 18 in. from center or 3 ft. across. Lengthen the string 18 in. for each circle. Set 1 plant in the center, 6 in the first circle, 12 in the second, 18 in the third, and so on. It requires but 37 plants for a bed 9 feet across, and at least a foot all around should be allowed for growth of foliage. Plant when you plant your garden, in a sunny situation in good, rich, mellow garden soil, 18 in. apart.

Parcel Post. Allow 15c per doz., 25c for 2 doz., for Missouri and adjoining states.

Six of a kind at the dozen rate; 50, not less than 10 of a kind, at the 100 rate.

*Allemania*—Large flowers, scarlet with a yellow border; green foliage; grows 4 to 5 ft. high; blooms freely, 10c each, 3 for 20c, 60c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*Austria*—Large; canary-yellow dotted crimson; green foliage; blooms freely; 4½ feet, 10c each, 3 for 20c, 60c per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

*King Humbert*—Large trusses of large, bright orange-scarlet flowers; bronze foliage; blooms freely; fine; 4 to 5 ft. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

*Louisiana*—Large; orange-scarlet; green foliage; 5 to 6 ft. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

*President*—Rich, glowing scarlet; large flowers on strong stalks; green foliage; blooms freely; 4 ft. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

*Yellow King Humbert*—Large; rich yellow dotted red, occasionally a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower, green foliage. 10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.



Cannas

### What Kind of an Impression Do your Home Ground Make?

—upon friends, neighbors and passers-by? Do beautiful ornamental and fruit trees, hedges, shrubs, vines and flowers say to all who look—"Here live people of good taste, culture and refinement—the kind of folks you would like to know?"

## Peaches Bear the Third Year

Peaches come into bearing quicker than any other tree fruit, under proper conditions giving a crop the third year. A few trees won't cost as much as you probably pay for peaches in one year. And none are so delicious as those freshly picked when fully ripened on the tree. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach adapts itself to almost any well drained soil. Plant 25x25 ft. Sometimes they are planted 18x18 but 25x25 is better.

### Prices of One-Year Peach

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.40	\$3.50	\$32.00

Any 5 or more at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; any 50 or more at the 100 rate.

This list is arranged approximately in the order of ripening; dates named are the average in southern Missouri.

*Mayflower*—Good size and quality for an early peach, about June 10; red all over; semi-cling; productive.

*Belle of Georgia*—Very large; white, red cheek; flesh white, fine texture, firm, juicy, rich, high quality; freestone; early August; vigorous, hardy, very productive.

*J. H. Hale*—A little rounder and firmer than Elberta; about same season or a little earlier; flesh yellow; freestone.

*Elberta*—Very large; yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid Aug.; productive.

*Heath Cling*—Very large; creamy white, sometimes faintly blushed; flesh white to the pit, rich, very juicy, fine quality; clingstone; latter September.

## Plum Trees

### Prices of Plum Trees

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 feet	\$0.55	\$5.00	\$40.00

Any 5 or more at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate.

*Abundance*—Japan; large; bright red over yellow; juicy, sweet, rich; cling; mid July; very productive.

*America*—Large; yellow, red cheek; juicy; cling; July; hardy; productive; bears young; one of the most reliable.

*Blue Damson*—A dark blue plum of medium size, valued for canning and preserving.

*Red June*—Japan; dark coppery red; medium size; juicy, sweet, semi-cling; early; productive.





Cherries thrive on good, well drained soil

## Currants for Jelly

Plant 3x4 ft.; in central states should have partial shade or a northern slope. Red and white. 2 year. 1 for 25c, 2 for 45c, 3 for 65c, 5 or more at 20c each.

## Gooseberries

Plant 3x5 or 4x5 ft. A northern slope or slight shade is best in the Central and Southern States.

*Houghton*—Medium size but a profuse bearer, resistant to mildew; the best for most sections; pale dull reddish-brown when ripe; usually picked green. 2 yr., 1 for 25c, 2 for 45c, 3 for 60c. 5 or more at 18c each.

## Grapes in the Home Garden

Grapes often bear some the second year and should give a good crop the third year. In garden or vineyard, cultivated and pruned regularly, they give more and larger bunches, but bear fair crops on arbor or pergola, furnishing shade, ornament and fruit; plant 8x8 or 8x10 ft.; they succeed on almost any well drained soil of average fertility.

*Concord*—Large; the most popular black grape; juicy; sweet; hardy, productive, vigorous; mid to late Aug. 2 year., 1 for 15c, 3 for 40c, 5 or more at 12c, 25 at 8c each.

*Moore Early*—Black; large; valued for size, hardiness, productiveness and season, about 2 weeks before Concord. 2 yr., 1 for 18c, 3 for 50c, 5 or more at 15c, 25 at 12c.

*Niagara*—Greenish-white to pale yellow; sweet; ripens with Concord or a little later; vigorous; productive. 2 yr., 1 for 18c, 2 for 35c, 3 for 50c, 5 at 15c each.

## Cherries for Quick Results

With proper soil and care Cherries give quick results, often coming into bearing the fourth year. On good, well drained soil Cherries are successful. On wet soils they are short lived. Plant 18 to 20 feet apart.

Prices of Cherry Trees	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size 2 year, 11/16 in. caliper up, about 4 to 5 feet	\$0.85	\$8.00	\$75.00

Any 5 or more at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 or more at the 100 rate.

*Early Richmond* (May Cherry)—Medium size; round; bright red, darker when fully ripe; very juicy, slightly acid; latter May-June; hardy; very productive; profitable.

*Montmorency*—Rather large; dark, rich red; juicy, pleasant acid; excellent; a week to ten days later than Earl Richmond; vigorous; hardy; productive.

## Apple Trees for Home Orchards

The ripening dates named are the approximate average for southern Missouri. Allow 5 to 7 days for each 100 miles North or South. The altitude also affects the date of ripening. Plant 30 ft. apart or more.

Prices of Two-Year Apples	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$35.00

Any 5 or more at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; any 50 or more at the 100 rate.

### Summer Apples

*Red June*—Very red; flesh white, juicy, brisk subacid, good; medium size; June-July; a young, abundant bearer.

### Autumn Apples

*Maiden Blush*—Large, clear yellow, crimson cheek; flesh fine grained, moderately crisp, very juicy, subacid; excellent for cooking; hardy; productive; bears rather young.

### Winter Apples

*Black Ben Davis*—Large; attractive rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, mild subacid; ships and keeps well; bears young, regularly, abundantly.

*Delicious*—Roundish-conic; medium large; pale yellow mostly covered with red, splashed and striped dark carmine; moderately fine grained, juicy, mild subacid.

*Grimes Golden*—Of best quality; beautiful yellow; medium to large; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, rich subacid, aromatic; a fine dessert apple, good for cooking even before ripe; Oct.-Dec.; blooms late; bears young; hardy.

*Jonathan*—Attractive lively deep red; medium size; flesh firm, moderately fine, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, slightly subacid, excellent; Oct. and later; bears rather young.

*Stayman Winesap*—Large; yellowish, striped, often nearly covered with dark red; firm, moderately fine grained, juicy, subacid; good; keeps late; bears young.



Grapes come into bearing quickly



### Crab Apples

*Transcendent*—Large for a crab apple; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek; crisp; juicy, subacid; an excellent jelly crab; hardy, productive; Aug.-Sept.

## Pear Trees, Standard

Prices of Pear Trees	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size 2 year, 9/16 to 11/16 in. caliper, about 4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$5.50	\$50.00

Any 5 or more at the 10 rate; 50 or more at 100 rate.

*Bartlett*—Large, waxy yellow with red blush; juicy, fine grained, rich, good quality; latter August; bears young.

*Garber*—Large, waxy yellow, red cheek; early Sept.; good for canning; hardy; vigorous; resistant to blight.

*Kieffer*—Large; rich yellow tinted red; juicy; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in a cool, dark room; resistant to blight; hardy; productive; Sept.-Nov.; bears about the fifth year; plant Garber to pollinize it.

### Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears occupy little room, and while not so long lived as the Standards they begin bearing younger.

*Duchesse*—Large, greenish-yellow, dull red cheek; juicy; slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; hardy; productive. XX. 5/8 in. caliper up, 75c each, \$7.00 per 10, \$65.00 per 100.

## Blackberries

### Blackberries

Blackberries begin bearing the second year and under suitable conditions may be depended upon for regular, profitable crops. A strong, deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, is best. If properly tended they may be planted 2x6 ft., 3600 per acre.

*Early Harvest*—Medium size but juicy, sweet, and valuable for its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness; firm, ships well. 45c per 10, 85c per 25, 50 or more at \$3.00 per 100, 500 or more at \$27.50 per 1000.

## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Large, tender, delicately flavored stalks; productive; easily grown; the secret of success is well-drained soil; plant 2½ x4 ft.; cover the crown 2 in. Divisions 15c each, \$1.20 per doz.; 6 or more at the doz. rate.

## Horseradish

Horseradish sets, 25c per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

## Asparagus

The earliest of vegetables excepting rhubarb. Easily grown; lasts for years; plant 15 in. apart in the row.

*Conover's Colossal*—A standard commercial variety; large, productive. 2 yr., 40c per 25, \$1.50 per 100.

### The Mystery Man

I wish I knew his name. All I know about him is that he owns a garden somewhere near Boston. Every morning during summer he picks half a dozen bouquets of old-fashioned flowers with his own hands and brings them into town. One he gives to a girl at the soda stand in South Station, one to a manicurist in a barber shop, one to a stenographer, another to an apple woman on a side street—he scatters them all about, each bouquet accompanied by a word of cheer, a bit of a laugh, a wave of the hand—what a lot of fun he has! Maybe he is very rich and owns millions. Perhaps he is a clerk in an office somewhere. I really don't know. It makes one feel good to think about him, though.—*The Blue Flower*.



## Strawberries

### Strawberries

No other fruit gives such quick results as strawberries. Plant one spring, they give a crop the next, and with proper care a patch lasts several years. Plant 2 ft. apart in the row, the rows 3½ to 4 ft. apart. These plants are well rooted, properly cleaned and carefully packed. Both varieties are perfect flowered and will bear alone. Not less than 25 of a kind sold; 500 or more, assorted if you wish, at the 1000 rates. Postage extra if by parcel post, except the Home Strawberry Collection.

*Aroma*—A heavy bearer; very large, conical; deep glossy red; firm; ships well; begins midseason and continues late; the leading variety in this section. 75c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000, 5000 or more at \$3.50 per 1000.

*Dunlap*—Dark glossy red, its color well retained when canned; rich, juicy; one of the best quality strawberries; medium size; bears heavily; succeeds almost everywhere; a perfect-flowered Warfield. 75c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

## Home Strawberry Collection

150 each Aroma and Dunlap for \$2.00 postpaid or \$1.80 by express with other stock.

## Dewberries

### Dewberries, Lucretia

*Lucretia*—Large, often 1½ in. long; sweet, luscious; unexcelled in size and quality by any blackberry; ripens at the end of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest. 50c per 10, 90c per 25, 50 or more at \$3.50 per 100.

## Raspberries

They begin bearing the second year, ripen between strawberries and blackberries and bear regularly under proper conditions; should have deep soil with plenty of humus, that retains moisture during a dry season.

*Cumberland*—Black, large, firm, excellent quality; early to midseason; hardy, vigorous, productive; plant 4x7 ft. 50c per 10, \$1.00 per 25, 50 or more at \$3.50 per 100.

*St. Regis; Ranere*—Bright red, good quality; hardy, productive; season early and long, with a fall crop if plenty of late summer and fall rains; plant 2x5 ft. 50c per 10, \$1.00 per 25, 50 or more at \$3.50 per 100.



## Books for better Gardens

### *How to Grow Roses*

A "How-to-do-it" book of 211 pages and 138 illustrations (45 rose varieties in natural colors.) It has three outstanding authors—Robert Pyle, J. Horace McFarland, and G. A. Stevens. Its price is only \$2.00.

### *Rock Gardens by F. F. Rockwell*

Shows how you can build a rock garden yourself, on a small or large scale and at little expense. Describes the types of rock gardens, tells what soils, climates, and localities are best, how to construct, and what to plant for the effect you want. 31 illustrations. 86 pages. Postpaid \$1.00.

### *Irises by F. F. Rockwell*

A handy guide which will bring you success with irises and show new uses and effects possible in your garden. Describes the dwarf, early, German, Japanese, Siberian, water, crested, Spanish, English, Dutch and other types; tells the best soils; what fertilizers to use; how to plant; and what care is necessary; how to propagate. 54 illustrations, 80 pages. Postpaid \$1.00.

### *Evergreens for the Small Place; Rockwell*

Information needed to make the best use of evergreens, written by one who is a home owner and a garden maker. It tells the uses, characteristics, and types of small or dwarf evergreens, and details of their planting, transplanting, and general care. 67 illustrations, 84 pages. Postpaid \$1.00.



*Coreopsis* gives an abundance of yellow daisy-like flowers from May till October (Page 20)

### *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*

Edited by L. H. Bailey. This is the one universal and invaluable authority on every horticultural question. Makes a compact but thorough presentation of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the plants grown in the United States and Canada for ornament, for fancy, for fruit, and for vegetables. Formerly in 6 volumes, three volume thin paper edition, fabrikoid binding. Prepaid \$25.00.

### *Landscape Design, by Hubbard and Kimball*

A discussion of the art of landscaping, dealing with the styles and theory of design, the natural forms—hills, valleys, rivers, ledges, shores—planting gardens, estates, parks, subdivisions, and professional practice and procedure. Widely used and highly valued for its combination of theory with examples of practical problems. 83 illustrations, 419 pages. Postpaid \$6.00.

### *Manual of Gardening, by L. H. Bailey*

Practical information on planting and landscaping your home grounds. Tells how to make the most of natural features; how to drain, cultivate, and fertilize the soil; how to sow, propagate, transplant, prune, and graft the different classes of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Gives list of varieties suited for different purposes. 350 illustrations, 539 pages. Postpaid \$3.00.

### *Book of Perennials, by Alfred C. Hottes*

Contents. The Perennial Garden; Planning the Perennial Border; Garden Operations, Insects and Diseases; Plants for Shady Places; Rock Gardens and Plants; Lists of Twenty-fives; Noteworthy Perennials; Hardy Ferns; Ornamental Grasses; Herbs. Postpaid, cloth bound \$1.65.

### *1001 Garden Questions Answered*

By Alfred C. Hottes. A wealth of garden facts and information given by the question and answer system. 320 pages, well illustrated. Postpaid, cloth, \$2.15.

### *Book of Shrubs, by Alfred C. Hottes*

Adapted to the needs of the amateur as well as the professional. Gives a non-technical description of many species, showing how one differs from another; its uses; soil; pruning; and propagation. 371 pages, well illustrated. Postpaid, cloth bound, \$3.15.

### *Foundation Planting, by Leonard H. Johnson*

The art and science of beautifying, by means of plants, the immediate frontage of the house and, when opportunity offers, its sides and rear as well. 237 pages, profusely illustrated. Postpaid, cloth bound, \$3.65.

### *Encourage the Children*

Encourage the children in their love for the beautiful. Teach them to care for flowers, and they will love them all the more. Haven't you often noticed how eagerly they watch for the first flowers of spring? Haven't you observed their delight in picking the flowers in the woods, free to all who come? Then let them have a garden of their very own, where all summer long they will feel free to gather the flowers for themselves and their little friends. Let them early learn the joy of giving. Teach them that the greatest value of a gift is the thought bestowed with it. They will enjoy the giving all the more when they have helped grow the flowers.